

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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C S C E / M B F R / D I S A R M A M E N T

BB 1

CPCZ PRESIDIUUM ISSUES STATEMENT ON SALT II TREATY

LD191924 Prague CTK in English 1843 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague 19/06/1979 CTK--The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the Government of Czechoslovakia welcomed in a statement today the results of the meeting of Soviet Communist Party General Secretary and Supreme Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President James Carter in Vienna.

They regard the conclusion of the strategic arms limitation treaty and the adoption of the joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms as a "step of extraordinary importance towards preventing the outbreak of a nuclear world war, towards improving the atmosphere not only in the relations between the Soviet Union and the U.S. but also in international relations as a whole."

"The conclusion of the SALT II agreement is convincing confirmation of the correctness and efficiency of the tireless and resolute peace policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state, the efforts of the countries of the socialist community and all peace-loving forces to promote the process of detente, to consistently create conditions for reducing armament and for gradual disarmament, for a constructive solution of the most important problems of the present-day world."

The statement points out that the SALT II treaty "creates more favourable preconditions for further consolidating peace, security and cooperation in Europe and thus is an important contribution towards ensuring a peace perspective, security and certainty for the Czechoslovak people."

"We are well aware that the efforts to further strengthen peace and push through further steps towards reducing armament and disarmament will continue to require high vigilance against all those who wish a return to the cold war, who would like to unleash a new arms race. They will simultaneously require firm unity, close fraternal cooperation and further intensification of the coordinated effort of the socialist countries, the promotion of cooperation with all progressive, democratic, national liberation and peace forces in the world, cooperation with capitalist countries on the principles of equality and non-interference in internal affairs," the statement stressed.

COMMENT CONTINUES ON CARTER-BREZHNEV SUMMIT, SALT II

Bratislava: SALT II Soviet Success

LD192021 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Here is a commentary written by Milos Vejvoda, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR:

After almost 7 years of complex and tough negotiations the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, SALT II, has recently been concluded.

The whole world followed with great attention the course of the meeting of the highest representatives of both countries, Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter, and welcomed with satisfaction the conclusion of this agreement, which was signed yesterday by the two statesmen in the Vienna Hofburg.

The treaty significantly limits the extension of the arsenal of strategic arms by setting limits on them and banning the development of more than one system of these arms. Its signing has become another important success of the Soviet foreign policy of peace. It is also a success for all active peace-loving forces, which include Czechoslovakia in close cooperation with other countries of the socialist community.

The USSR has shown in the course of the deliberations a considerable amount of patience and sympathy for mutually advantageous compromise solutions. The progress in the negotiations on controlling the most dangerous types of nuclear arms is an important impulse not only for a further development of the process of easing international tension, the only reasonably alternative to balancing on the brink of nuclear catastrophe, but it is also an important step to strengthen a necessary strategic stability in political relations, necessary for achieving further successes in the way to stop the dangerous arms race.

The arms race does not exhaust one side only but it has an unfavorable influence on the economic life of all countries in the world, including the imperialist ones, that is those countries which are causing it.

Stopping the arms race would bring not only greater security but also higher living standards all mankind. The concluded SALT II treaty is part of the struggle for peace and security which, of necessity, should be followed by other measures. These should primarily include talks about SALT II, which would limit not only strategic arms but would also mark the start of a strategic disarmament.

One can now approach with greater determination specific negotiations on the entire complex of disarmament proposals, not only on nuclear arms but also on conventional arms and about measures to strengthen trust between states.

Warsaw Treaty member states have submitted in this respect a number of proposals whose fulfillment would no doubt mean a decisive turn in this vital sphere of international relations and would contribute to a reduction of the danger of a military confrontation in the world.

The SALT II treaty should similarly help to overcome the stagnation at the Vienna talks on the reduction of forces and arms in central Europe. These are being hindered under various pretexts by the Western participants, like the negotiations of the Geneva Committee for Disarmament, where the socialist countries have submitted a whole series of constructive proposals on most varied aspects of the issue of disarmament.

The Vienna summit meeting, together with the signing of a new treaty on the limitation of strategic rearmament, is a further contribution to the development of mutual understanding and peaceful cooperation between countries with different social systems.

Prague on Carter 'Appeal' to Congress

ID191304 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 19 Jun 79 ID

[Text] U.S. President James Carter has begun his struggle for the ratification of SALT II by the U.S. Senate. Two hours after his arrival from Vienna, in a speech to the U.S. Congress last night, he submitted his arguments in support of the new Soviet-U.S. treaty limiting strategic arms, which he signed with Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna yesterday. Carter made an emphatic appeal to the whole Congress and all the U.S. people to support the treaty and its ratification. He said if the treaty is ratified then it will be a joint success of the government and Congress, of the Republicans and Democrats, of all the U.S. people.

Carter went on to say that the treaty corresponds to the interests of U.S. security and peace and that it is the most detailed and far-reaching document in the history of disarmament negotiations. It is carefully balanced and neither side has gained any advantages. For the first time, it also sets on both sides the same limits of strategic weapons. The U.S. President warned several times against the danger a nuclear war would entail and stated that the rejection of the treaty would mean an increase in armaments expenditure and the endangering of international stability, that it would increase the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in other countries and increase tension between the East and the West. It would also be a blow to the Western alliance.

However, Carter also spoke about the necessity to further increase the U.S. military might and said that the new treaty would not prevent it from developing new weapons. Neither will it remove competition between the United States and the Soviet Union in various areas of the world, and a certain degree of tension between both countries. Despite continuing disagreements, its ratification will, however, be an important step toward peace and the necessary prerequisite for talks on the next treaty, SALT III, the U.S. President stressed.

The U.S. public will be able to find out soon for itself as to how much fertile soil the U.S. President's words have fallen on, for senators who have not yet made up their minds will start taking up their positions. The situation in Congress is not the most favorable one, and applause could be heard most frequently when the president spoke about the military might of the United States. The opponents of the treaty have already started a vocal campaign for the so-called improvement of the treaty by various amendments. A great deal will now depend on how the U.S. people will decide, an absolute majority of whom desire the ratification of the SALT II treaty and the continuation of the disarmament negotiations.

Bratislava Paper on SALT II

AU191130 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Jura] Bydzovsky Vienna dispatch: "The Day of the Historic Signature; Good and Constructive Atmosphere at the Talks"]

[Text] THE MOMENT AWAITED BY THE INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC FOR SO MANY YEARS HAS FINALLY COME. TODAY LEONID BREZHNEV CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM, AND U.S. PRESIDENT JAMES CARTER WILL SIGN THE NEW SOVIET-AMERICAN TREATY ON LIMITING STRATEGIC WEAPONS--SALT II.

The event we will be following is of a truly key significance. Let us recall in this context Leonid Brezhnev's statement that the new treaty on strategic arms limitation will be the most significant act ever undertaken in the interests of limiting the feverish nuclear armament. The past years have repeatedly, and with increasing emphasis, confirmed that the decisive foundation of international development, both at present and in the future, are relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, between two powers which have the largest sources of this potential, at their disposal.

IN THE PAST YEARS THE SALT II NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN THE MAIN INDICATOR OF THE STATE OF SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS. THE CONVICTION THAT THE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THESE NEGOTIATIONS AND THE SIGNING OF THE SALT II TREATY IS THE INEVITABLE CONDITION OF THE REALLY GOOD AND POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS HAS FINALLY LED TO THE PRESENT VIENNA MEETING.

Everybody knows that the road leading to it was not simple. The enemies of coexistence, the representatives of the most reactionary forces of the military-industrial complex in the United States and in other NATO member countries set up obstacles, as great as the matter itself along this road. Their influence complicated the negotiations and drew them out boundlessly, inserted new demands in them and tried to make them contingent on extraneous problems, to violate the principle of the two sides' equal rights and to attack the existing balance of forces between them.

IT IS KNOWN THAT THESE FORCES HAVE NOT GIVEN UP EVEN NOW, WHEN THE TREATY IS TO BE PLACED ON THE TABLE FOR SIGNING, AND THAT THEY ARE ORGANIZING AN INCREASING CAMPAIGN AGAINST IT. Thus, for instance, U.S. Senator Jackson, of ill repute in this respect, has hastened to declare that in its present form the treaty is unacceptable to the Senate, because it would allegedly safeguard for the Soviet Union the possibility of surpassing the United States by the end of 1985 "in all important strategic systems." The Senator thus again indicated that he would try to push for changes and additions to the present text of the treaty in the Senate.

On the other hand, President Carter has now stressed again, here in Vienna, that the treaty is a carefully balanced document, the fruit of long and complicated negotiations, and that all attempts to change it in some way after its signing would strike at its very existence. In the given situation it is the best possible agreement, in the form it is being laid on the table.

But these Vienna days do not merely mean the signatures of the top representatives under the SALT II treaty. The fact that the complicated chapters of its creation have been concluded has simultaneously enabled Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter to have their first personal meeting and to discuss here the most important matters of Soviet-American relations and the most important questions of the present world in general. The agenda includes several aspects of the limitation of feverish armament, the problems cropping up in connection with the developments in certain critical areas of the world and the possibilities of Soviet-American cooperation.

True, the negotiations are of a strictly confidential nature, and thus the first press conference held on Saturday [16 June] evening in the Redouten Hall of Vienna's Hofburg has yielded information only about the main features of the talks. [paragraph continues]

In order to be able to form an opinion on how interested the information media are it must be said that in the hall, which places roughly 300 seats at the media's disposal, at least double that number of journalists was squeezed together. And far from all of them had come, since on the present occasion roughly 2,400 workers of the world information media have been accredited. Had all of them come, this hall of the Hofburg would have surely burst, owing to all the pressure and tension. Or it would have been necessary to hold the press conference in the halls set apart for mass rallies.

OTHERWISE IT IS GENERALLY STRESSED AMONG THE CIRCLES OF DELEGATIONS AND JOURNALISTS THAT THE TALKS ARE BEING HELD IN A VERY GOOD, FRANK AND CONSTRUCTIVE ATMOSPHERE. In connection with this let us recall what Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech in the U.S. Embassy on Saturday [16 June]: "I believe that the present meeting can become an important step toward improving the Soviet-American relations and toward normalizing the international atmosphere. True, the movement on this road requires considerable energy, courage and consistency."

UNDOUBTEDLY THIS IS THE DIRECTION TAKEN BY THE SOVIET UNION'S ENTIRE EFFORTS, BY LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV'S GREAT PERSONAL EFFORT. TODAY'S SIGNING IS A SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC POINT ON THIS ROAD.

Hungary's Racz on SALT II

LD191254 Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 19 Jun (MTI)--"The fact that the Soviet-American SALT II treaty has been signed constitutes an important move towards limitation of the armament race, in itself a step of world political significance which furnishes unequivocal proof for the viability of the policy of detente and for its power to stimulate further positive actions," said Hungarian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Pal Racz to an MTI correspondent. "At the same time, we may proudly claim, it marks a significant feat of arms achieved by the socialist countries in the wake of joint efforts, a milestone in carrying out the peace program formulated by the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, a result of persistent efforts by the Soviet leadership and personally by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

"The signing of this treaty about the quantitative limitation of strategic weapons of attack also signals that the leaders of the United States have taken notice of our world's realities and have reached, no matter by what zig zag path, the bold and sound cognizance that the conclusion of this treaty coincides with their own basic interests as well. Our wish is for President Carter to achieve equal success against the partisans of power policy, in the battle to ratify the treaty. In this sense we rate the signing of SALT II as a victory of global significance, gained by the forces of sound responsible policy over the forces of cold-war.

"The favourable political atmosphere engendered by SALT II provides a good chance for progress to be achieved soon at the armed forces reduction talks of Vienna. If the NATO countries do realize their genuine interests and do declare their political will for progress, the prospects for agreement could come within tangible distance on that subject as well, rightly can we reckon that the conclusion of SALT II will have favourable effect on military detente and on other affairs."

Pal Racz continued to say: "Military detente is a process which relies on the improvement of the political atmosphere. Detente will remain 'one-sided' as long as the results achieved in the political field have not been supplemented with measures aimed at the relaxation of military tensions. The political impact of such measures manifests itself, primarily in the strengthening sense of confidence between the states, the sense of being threatened diminishes and that of security increases. This furnishes better conditions for the expansion of political relations."

"Apart from the expectedly more favourable and contentful than so far development of Soviet-U.S. relations, SALT II will certainly produce a positive impact on the international political atmosphere. It will step up and render more efficient the work of other disarmament forums and will promote the cause of European security and cooperation as well as the success of future meetings, including that to be held in Madrid in 1980. The new accord will put a stop for a defined period to the further accumulation of the most destructive and most expensive weapons. And after this comes into force a new phase of SALT negotiations is hoped to begin without delay, as was proposed by the Soviet Union. The peoples of the world, including the Hungarians, are hopeful that the just signed agreement will have an unambiguously positive and encouraging effect on the international atmosphere and the political public mind and will broaden the camp of those who are ready to take an active part in the consolidation of world peace and international security, in the intensification of peaceful co-existence and cooperation."

Regarding the Hungarian stand on disarmament, the secretary of state pointed out: "Hungary is not a great power, it has neither nuclear weaponry nor extensive war potentials. This position, however, must not be regarded as a 'peculiarity', implying some sort of passivity. We cannot view as outsiders the efforts at disarmament. This is why the representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic play an active role in the talks aimed at tackling certain problems of disarmament. In the Geneva Disarmament Committee our delegation has already come up with a number of initiatives arousing a positive response. The activities of the Hungarian deputies enjoy recognition also in the UNO. At the arms reduction talks in Vienna, where Hungary is represented by an observer, we are striving to help the contours of progress shape up as soon as possible."

"The Vienna talks on the reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe are extremely important for Hungary too, since the region of the planned reductions lies near to us geographically. Our representatives emphasize the importance of disarmament at the bilateral talks as well. So it is a basic interest of the Hungarian People's Republic, too, that the favourable changes in the political atmosphere should soon be followed by effective and concrete measures also in the military field."

Next Pal Racz spoke about the initiatives put forward recently by the socialist countries in Budapest. "The proposals made by the Soviet Union and the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty on practical methods to stop the armaments race are regarded by us as especially important to disarmament," he said. It was just one month ago that the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministerial Committee met in Budapest. "The contents and tone of the communique issued on the session as well as the concrete proposals formulated in it clearly show how consistent are the policies and efforts of our countries. We keep trying to further improve our own initiatives, but are also ready to pay due attention to our partners' useful suggestion."

"This time, for instance, we have extended our earlier proposal that the participants of the Helsinki conference should agree not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other. Now--in the wake of comments by Western partners--we have extended our call to the conventional armaments too. We believe the signing of such a comprehensive agreement would be in full harmony with the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and would express the interests of the signatories and--I may surely add--of any other people of the world. I would like to especially emphasize how great importance we attach to the proposal calling for a political conference to convene possibly as early as this year with the participation of every European state, the USA and Canada. The participants of this meeting would discuss and coordinate concrete measures aimed at strengthening confidence between the states and at promoting military detente in Europe. We hold that the realistic conditions are at hand for convening the conference. Along with our allies, we are prepared to straighten out the practical details."

"Such a conference would also be an extremely useful preparation of the Madrid meeting which is going to be the next major stage--in about one year and a half--in the process launched by the Helsinki Final Act. The Madrid meeting should deal with all questions covered by the final act. If the European states--together with the United States and Canada--discussed the issue of military detente even before hand at the political conference suggested by the Warsaw Treaty member-states and brought appropriate decisions in the questions ripe for solution, they would serve well the preparation of the Madrid meeting, helping its participants do their job in a more efficient manner in other areas as well. In addition to this, the conference proposed by the socialist countries would also treat a number of questions which can be included neither in the agenda of the Madrid meeting nor in the other existing forums. This is another reason why it would be useful to organize the all-European conference."

To the question how the results achieved so far in the field of disarmament can be assessed in the light of SALT II, the secretary of state said: "Despite all the favourable developments and the numerous constructive initiatives, no crucial breakthrough could have been achieved so far in the field of disarmament. As to whose fault it is, I think I need not go into details. However, it would be a serious mistake to underrate the results attained up to now. We must see it clearly--and we would like our partners to think in the same way--that efforts as stout and persistent as what led to the signing of SALT II will bring their results for all the difficulties arisen. The proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries fit perfectly into the favourable atmosphere brought about by the present success. It would be a pity to leave this opportunity untapped."

"Our proposals indicate our readiness to take energetic steps together with the other states towards military detente and disarmament. The socialist countries' readiness, however, is not enough--the same is required from all the other states. We are confident that our efforts will be given due recognition and answer by the realistically thinking politicians and public opinion of the partner countries. We are confident that the decisive majority of the governments concerned will shortly give a positive answer to our proposals," said in conclusion Pal Racz, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

HORIZONT on SALT Opponents

AU191350 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 25, 1979 p 7 AU

[Horst Kaeubler article: "Destructiveness Under the Capitol Dome"]

[Text] "Let the President come", congressmen these days state in the corridors of the capitol, the seat of the two houses of U.S. Congress. Once Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter have placed their signatures on the SALT II treaty one of the first official actions of the U.S. President will be to address both houses of the U.S. Congress to explain the advantages of the agreement for the security of both contracting parties and to call on the Senate to ratify it. In Congress, however, a general mood against that treaty, which has been under negotiation for over 7 years and which could become one of the cornerstones of international relations, is being kindled by opponents to the treaty.

Senator Nunn, an exponent of the antidetente faction, like other senators of the rejection front, has made his consent to the SALT agreement dependent on the permission for the development of the very costly MX missile system, which in the meantime has been granted by the White House. As is well known, MX stands for a new generation of inter-continental ballistic missiles which are to be hidden in an underground tunnel system and the positions of which can be changed at any time.

On Capitol Hill, where circles of the ruling class hostile to detente hold positions which are not to be underestimated, the military budget is stepped up year by year. The senators have released one new weapons system after another for development and come out against any Soviet disarmament initiative. Now it is said that the treaty could only meet with approval if "certain conditions" are fulfilled. Senator Nunn is not alone in his attitude. Senator Jackson proceeds from the dubious thesis that the administration has made too many concessions to the Soviet Union. Senator Glenn polemicizes that the loss of the U.S. listening posts in Iran and the opposition to U-2 espionage flights in Turkey would "render more difficult" the "verification" of the armaments limitation measures contained in the SALT II agreement. Senator Baker even thinks that the concluded and signed agreement should at least be amended by additional articles, or even be relegated to the SALT negotiators for "renegotiation".

What is thus happening under the Capitol dome with regard to the forthcoming SALT debate can in no way be interpreted as a sign of a future-oriented attitude of certain Senate circles to the shaping of the internationally significant Soviet-American relationship. On the contrary, one cannot avoid the impression that a considerable number of senators do not wish to recognize the existing military parity between the USSR and the United States. Without saying so in so many words, the hard-boiled faction of SALT opponents still harbor the belief that they might yet come into possession of some kind of miraculous weapon, with whose help lost positions of military superiority could be recovered. Nobody in the U.S. Senate can seriously believe, however, that an agreement like SALT II can be "renegotiated".

In leading political circles in Washington, to which also some Congress circles belong, one is well aware of the fact that a failure to ratify the agreement by the required two-thirds majority in the Senate would give the world the impression that it is impossible to negotiate seriously with the United States on peace, detente and ending the arms race. U.S. President Carter stated in a speech to the Senate that the question of U.S. credibility is at stake today more than ever: "A rejection of the agreement would show the world that the United States is a warmonger, not a peaceful nation." It is to be hoped that the Carter administration will recover the political territory which it has left to the SALT opponents in the past.

ADN Report on Carter Congressional Address

LD191048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0111 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington (ADN Correspondent)--U.S. President Carter yesterday evening delivered a report to Congress in Washington, which had been convened for a special session on the summit meeting in Vienna and the conclusion of the SALT II treaty with the USSR. He described the treaty as a "matter of common sense" which was "clearly in the interest of U.S. security and world peace." The president emphatically called on the U.S. Senate to ratify the treaty.

GDR Commentator on Summit Results

LD191148 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2304 GMT
18 Jun 79 LD

[Goetz Foerster Commentary from Vienna]

[Text] The road to Vienna has been a long and hard one, but without doubt, the road the treaty had to take before it was signed in the Hofburg here today by the two leading men of the USSR and the U.S. was longer and harder.

Experts from both powers met over 300 times in Geneva before the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, a protocol, a set of temporary measures, an aid to its interpretation and a declaration of intent--a total of 72 pages of text--was initialed in Geneva last Thursday.

Nearly 7 years have been taken up by this, in the course of which three presidents manifested at times less and at time more readiness for constructive talks. If a constant is to be seen in these political ups and downs and if sight was not lost of the purpose and aims of the SALT talks, then this is thanks to the Soviet Union, which purposefully and consistently, as well as in a principled and flexible way, patiently but without wasting time, worked for the conclusion of the treaty.

Because it was such an arduous task to make three administrations of the chief imperialist power accept the primary obligation of treaties concluded earlier to actively meet the dangers of a nuclear war, the consistency and continuity of the Soviet peace policy has today become even clearer. As Leonid Brezhnev said today immediately after the signing of the treaty, the defense of the supreme human right, of the right to life, will also in future determine the foreign-political course of the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

SALT II is an important stage on this course. Disarmament on a wide front, which is the declared aim of the USSR, has not yet been achieved by it. But an agreement has been reached which places the quantitative and qualitative development of weapons with the greatest destructive powers under control. If it had been up to the Soviet Union alone, then more could have been achieved. But as it is, a treaty has been signed which bears all the marks of a compromise in one of the most complicated and delicate spheres of modern arms.

Each of its articles, each of its words, in these 72 pages has been considered and examined dozens of times before it was ready for signature. As a result, an edifice has been erected from these building blocks which, because its construction is so balanced, would react very sensitively to any unilateral stress placed upon it. As Leonid Brezhnev said here in Vienna: Any attempt to rock this edifice which has been constructed with so much difficulty and effort is hopeless and would bring the whole construction down--a warning which should not be ignored by the U.S. Senate.

There has been a lot of discussion on the sidelines of this summit about the results it would produce. I have already mentioned the first and most important result. Assuming its ratification and the coming into force of SALT II, it will limit not only the atomic-strategic arms race, but also open the road toward talks on a reduction of these weapons. To tackle a fresh round of talks on SALT III is, again with the above assumption, a matter decided on, thus a further result of Vienna.

At least agreement was reached in Vienna on the Vienna talks on the reduction of troops and arms in central Europe; that both states, the USSR and the U.S. can by example and initiative contribute toward overcoming the stalemate.

The communique contains further results. The talks on a total ban of nuclear arms tests, in which Britain has also been included, have made clear progress, and are to be concluded as soon as possible. This is a step which suitably underlines the mutually declared desire for a total elimination of nuclear arms.

Other talks could also have the same effect and which, as in the case of the ban on chemical and radiological weapons, could lead toward a joint initiative in the Geneva Disarmament Committee, or respectively continue the search for solutions or resume them.

While the exchange of views on international and regional problems remained on the whole controversial, it contributed toward the clarification of mutual positions. This is a result which, through the transition to regular consultations, will further stabilize Soviet-U.S. relations as much as possible.

The Vienna summit therefore has not been a waste. The results which it has produced are perhaps even more than could have been expected a few weeks ago.

Warsaw on NATO, SALT II

LD191202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Andrzej Bilik report from Brussels]

[Text] In the headquarters of the North Atlantic Pact, work is scheduled to begin today on a detailed analysis of the SALT II treaty and its consequences for NATO. The entire press carries commentaries on the Vienna talks and they consist in the main of down-to-earth, concrete comments. Atlantic experts realize that they will hardly now succeed in obstructing the coming into force of the SALT II agreement. However, they would now like to [word indistinct] the allied governments, (so that) the Vienna documents do not hamper in any way the policy of recent years of increasing military budgets. The long-term aim of the military-industrial complex remains the blocking of the road to a future SALT III agreement. In NATO they are afraid that the spirit of Vienna could be unfavorable to these plans in the future.

Belgrade on Carter Congressional Speech

AUL91550 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Jun 79 AU

[Velimir Budimir, TANJUG correspondent, report from Washington]

[Text] The conclusion of the Soviet-American talks and the signing of the agreement on the limitation of nuclear armaments are at the center of world public attention. Let us first hear Velimir Budimir, TANJUG correspondent in Washington.

Carter's speech to congress last night was received as expected and according to the feelings that have prevailed in the U.S. Senate so far. It was known that Carter attached great weight to informing the Congress immediately on his return about his summit meeting with Brezhnev while the feelings and successes of the Vienna Hofburg were still fresh in order to ask the senators to ratify the agreement as is. This agreement, in his assessment, reflects the balance of power in the best way that could be achieved, it reflects the interests of the United States and is in the interest of world peace.

All these assessments and arguments, however, for the time being have not basically caused a change of feelings on Capitol Hill. A sharp struggle will have to be fought for these changes up to the end of this year when ratification is expected. The government has already mobilized all its forces and cadres to explain the agreement all over the country and especially to many influential groups. Carter himself will call groups of senators and members of the House of Representatives to the White House and will try to explain the importance of the agreement.

With regard to the citizens, all the polls show that between 70 and 75 percent of them support SALT II.

In the Senate, three currents are present: Those in favor of the agreement, and they number some 30; open and sharp opponents who number the same; and the remainder, about 40 senators, who are the most dangerous and most uncertain because they have not yet decided.

Belgrade on Moscow Reaction

AUL91553 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Jun 79 AU

[Sveto Maslesa, TANJUG correspondent, report from Moscow]

[Text] According to the first Moscow reaction to the signing yesterday of the Soviet-American treaty limiting offensive strategic armament, a two-fold assessment seems to prevail: satisfaction with the successfully accomplished business in Vienna and uncertainty about its ratification in the U.S. Senate.

The party organ PRAVDA expresses this feeling by stating: The treaty has been signed, the struggle for it continues. This very assessment expresses the contradictions and difficulties which burden the relations between Moscow and Washington. The fault is exclusively attached to the transatlantic circles which the leading Soviet daily identifies as the American military industrial complex.

American reaction to President Carter's speech last night on Capitol Hill and his appeal to Congress to ratify the second agreement controlling long-range nuclear missiles is, therefore, awaited here with tremendous interest. Moscow certainly accepts the basic Carter assessment that the United States and the Soviet Union must live in peace and that the latest agreement expresses the strategic balance of interests of the two powers.

POLITIKA on Summit, Senate

AU191555 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jun 79 pp 1,2 AU

[J. Gustinic report]

[Text] New York, 13 June--It is obvious that publicity will increase in the coming days, but the event remains, in the eyes of the Americans who are very preoccupied with their domestic troubles, framed by modest expectations. It is said: This is a working meeting with modest aims.

The statement sounds somewhat strange when we consider that the aims include the signing of the SALT II agreement. True, it could be said that the feeling of "drama" is missing, for the simple reason that the public knows that not only has the text of the treaty been completed, but also the communique on the meeting. Carter and Brezhnev need only put their signatures to them. As is calculated here, there will not be too much time available for substantial talks, not because the statesmen would not want to hold them but for a number of other reasons.

Let us leave aside these details, such as the time spent on translation or health. Jimmy Carter could accept the broad panorama of relations which the Soviet side would like to discuss only if the principle of "linkage" is accepted--that is the principle of linking with conditions. For example: To grant to the Soviet Union the well known trade concessions for the price of concessions of a political nature--ranging from a greater emigration of Jews (although this emigration is again increasing) to abandoning the extensive material support for the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe. Moscow cannot accept such linkage, although, in principle, it is not against broader agreements.

Causes of Delay

No one can reproach Jimmy Carter for the fact that the summit meeting is being held so late, a whole 2 1/2 years after his arrival in the White House. The situation is not significantly different from the one prevailing before the SALT I agreement, which was considered Nixon's triumph.

A careful study of the state of the U.S.-Soviet relations at that time shows that after his arrival in the White House (in 1969) Nixon cancelled the plans for a SALT agreement made by his predecessor Johnson and which should have been discussed at the initial summit meeting as early as 1968, had not the developments in Czechoslovakia interfered. Nixon was not against strategic negotiations, however, what he wanted was to have a clean sheet of paper in front of him.

This topic is of such "historic" importance that no President will succumb to the temptation to go all the way from the foundations to placing the roof on this edifice all by himself. The SALT I treaty was then agreed in such a way that it looks like "Nixon's Deed". [Sentence as published] Since then, 3 more years have elapsed.

Carter has also begun "anew," although unsuccessfully. What is involved is the attempt to expand and to deepen the SALT II agreement. In March 1977, Vance took to Moscow the unfortunate new variation which contained greater reductions in arms and which disdained the Vladivostok agreement between Ford and Brezhnev. As we know, the Soviet reaction was quick and sharp. Carter had to return to the "Vladivostok Base" and the present edifice is built on this base.

According to the White House's Wish?

Judging by what James Reston writes today, here they believe that the path to the summit meeting has nevertheless been rockier than the White House had hoped. Vienna will not be another opportunity to give, as in Kissinger's period, an "absolute priority" to the U.S.-Soviet relations and to discuss everything else under this umbrella. Carter's thesis about "globalism" has prevailed, in which these relations are extremely important, but not the only important ones: Washington wants to confirm this thesis both by holding "the Western economic summit in Tokyo and by a complete normalization of relations with China."

Nonetheless, no one here speaks about a completely consolidated position of Jimmy Carter. The problem, as we have already said, is his position at home.

Jimmy Carter is not the "sole" negotiator on the U.S. side--something that perhaps has not happened to any President since the unfortunate mistake of Wilson, whom Congress deprived of the greatest glory (approval to join the League of Nations after World War I). The United States speaks with two voices--with the voice of the President and with the voice of the Senate. This second voice is very strident.

Because of the chances that the agreement will be "halted" on Capitol Hill (not rejected, with amendments which would greatly hurt the Soviet side), it is not strange either, according to many people, that the meeting is being held in Vienna and not in Washington (as called for by protocol) or that the President, on the eve of his departure, must make concessions to the right so as to please it and to induce it to accept. These concessions, such as embarking on the development of the MA mobile intercontinental missile, could result in "a new strategic competition even before the present one has ended," as the New York TIMES writes today.

Naturally, it could be assumed that this turn of events has been envisaged--judging by the fact that it does not formally go beyond the framework of what has been agreed. However, this turn of events does not speak of an atmosphere of great achievement.

Against everything that has been said above it is necessary to state the fact that most Americans support the idea of a strategic agreement with the Soviet Union and that, accordingly, Carter could count on a "people's mandate." Although this assumption is understandable, it is nonetheless necessary to draw attention to its relativity.

For instance, CBS' poll yesterday shows the Americans favor SALT II in a ratio of 3 to 1. However, what is involved are 27 percent "for" and 9 percent "against," while over 60 percent are undecided. The criticism of SALT II, such as there is now, has succeeded in swaying rather many Americans who now fear that their side "lags behind" in armament. This is another reason why Carter decided to make a gesture with the missile.

All the More Praiseworthy

When we consider all these difficulties, then it is really all the more praiseworthy that the participants are going to Vienna. Neither Carter nor Brezhnev made any concessions on the basic thing: Discussions on halting the armament race continue. A week ago Carter firmly stressed the "responsibility" of the superpowers.

His greatest task, perhaps the most difficult in his life, will be to win over the Senate. And despite all tactical concessions to the Senate, there is a boundary which the President cannot and will not cross.

This has just been confirmed. Just before his departure, Carter declined to lift sanctions against Rhodesia. Challenge? Yesterday the Senate replied without any embarrassment in this way that it declined to agree with a continuation of sanctions. Another challenge? Judging by this small conflict, the greatest battle for SALT II will still have to be waged--among the Americans themselves.

Bucharest on Carter Congressional Address

AU191524 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 19 Jun 79 AU

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter made a speech in the Congress after his return from Vienna, where he signed SALT II with the USSR. In this speech, he stressed that a Senate rejection of the treaty would relaunch the arms race and increase the risks of nuclear proliferation in the world. He added that such a rejection would jeopardize the durability of the alliance between the United States and the West European countries, would compromise America's leading role in the alliance and would seriously weaken the alliance itself.

Carter said that the next stage of strategic negotiations will only begin after the implementation of SALT II, this being an absolutely indispensable prerequisite for greater and more important reductions of strategic arms, within the framework of SALT III.

SPRY VIEWS CARTER MX MISSILE DECISION, OTHER DIFFICULTIES

AU171902 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jun 79 p 8 AU

[Bogdan Decermic report]

[Text] New York, 13 June--President Carter's decision that the United States should develop a missile on which between \$30 and 40 billion will be spent is motivated, it is authoritatively explained, mainly by two reasons: First, to move the Congress to ratify the SALT II agreement, which Carter should sign with Soviet leader Brezhnev in Vienna this week; second, the MX missile is a U.S. trump card at the negotiating table with the Soviets for the next round of negotiations on SALT III. According to established practice, after an agreement on limiting one kind of arms, arms of a higher level take the places vacated by the previous ones, while simultaneously a new round of bargaining begins about their future fate.

However, the U.S. administration and its chief are now facing some other "decisive battles"--in the U.S. Congress, "battles" linked with Rhodesia, Turkey, Panama, and at the end of the month, on 27 and 28 June in Tokyo, at the economic summit meeting with their seven allies. It is expected that the U.S. President will propose a "firmer" course toward the OPEC countries in the hope of halting the spiraling of oil price increases which are fixed by that group. Accordingly, every step that Washington is now making is in close causal connection with these events, which in the final analysis are only links of the same chain of behavior at home and in the world arena, where, regretfully, the highest price is attached to the sign of force and power. And this also is the case with the future MX weapon.

New Proposals at "Back Door"

Carter's administration fears, it is heard in its ranks, losing a battle at one of the coming votes in Congress immediately before the summit talks with the Soviets, thus weakening his position at the very beginning. In the rather "confused" situation that is prevailing among the senators and members of the House of Representatives in connection with SALT and Rhodesia, the situation over the already signed agreement on the Panama Canal is now being complicated because a group of congressmen is introducing new disputes on Capitol Hill through the back door. The White House believes that with the missile the situation would thaw and its hand would be strengthened.

The conviction is widespread that except for the rather isolated "doves" from the ranks of liberal Democratic senators, among whom McGovern is most consistent, the majority in both houses of Congress supports Carter's decision on the new weapon because it believes that the Soviets will retain their military advantage even after the signing of the agreement on limiting the strategic nuclear armament and that the MX missile is the "necessary correction" that is being made now, in advance. McGovern, senator from South Dakota, was the only one who very definitely and clearly deined the decision on developing the new missile system immediately before the signing of the agreement in Vienna as a typical act of hypocrisy. Those who defend Carter's gesture believe, among other things, that after Vienna the U.S. President still will have to face a battle in Congress for the ratification of the agreement with Brezhnev and that the activity on neutralizing the opposition at home has begun at the right time, when the support of the Western allies has already been won. Schmidt, who has just concluded a visit to the United States, has welcomed SALT II and in a way supported Carter before Congress with his statement that he hopes that this agreement will be "quickly" ratified because its nonacceptance would mean "a return to the cold war and an uncontrolled armaments race."

Changing Decision on Rhodesia

However, in addition to the SALT debate, the administration in Washington is currently facing more direct opposition in the Congress over the embargo against Rhodesia, even after the so-called elections and the formation of Muzorewa's government. In response to the Congress' action and readiness to lift the embargo, Carter reacted rather decisively, although his explanation appears to many people as being ambiguous and compromising, since it leaves open the possibility for changing this decision in the future under conditions that are not quite defined. Those who point to Carter's contradiction quote his assessment that the past Rhodesian elections were carried out in "an acceptable fair manner," but that the United States cannot agree with the results because they are not in its strategic interest. Carter says the elections, nonetheless, were carried out on the basis of the constitution adopted by the previous minority government of Ian Smith, through which key influence in the administration, army, police and other vital spheres had been retained by the white minority.

When it is said that the U.S. strategic interests are involved what is meant is the reaction by black Africa, with which Washington has only begun to make the first joint steps, particularly the reaction by Nigeria, which has indicated that the lifting of sanctions on Rhodesia could cause a stoppage in the deliveries of Nigerian oil to the United States. Nigeria occupies a high, third, place in U.S. oil imports. The decision on Rhodesia also is being explained as a kind of pressure that would be directed in the future negotiations not only against Smith and Muzorewa but also against Nkomo and Mugabe. [paragraph continues]

Carter is going with this decision to Vienna for his talks with Brezhnev, where, as is envisaged, the behavior of the two superpowers in Africa also will be discussed. However, Carter's decision on Rhodesia is for the time being most vociferously approved in the Congress by liberals. The administration and the State Department, which are confronted by a congressional amendment demanding an annulment of the decision on continuing the sanctions against Rhodesia, have greater hopes in the House of Representatives than the Senate, which is more inclined to support present developments in Salisbury. In this connection, too, the MX missile should play its part, the commentators say.

In addition to this complex situation, Turkey has appeared with a request for longer-term U.S. economic and other assistance--which should, according to the Turkish wishes, amount to \$1 billion per year for the next 5-year period--to revitalize its undermined economy. Naturally, this assistance should also contribute to Turkey's loyalty to the Atlantic alliance.

After the "loss" of Iran, Turkey has gained greater importance in the U.S. strategic plans, since even earlier it had been believed in NATO that the southern flank of that military organism had been undermined by the Turkish-Greek tensions and disagreements. Ankara bears all this in mind, and Washington also knows this very well. This represents, among other things, a new battle in Congress.

Lowest Level of Popularity

Facing such a full program this month, which includes a whole range of most sensitive international questions of the greatest strategic, political and economic interest for the U.S. positions in the world, President Carter and his administration have rather complex relations with Congress, where practically every decision of the administration is meeting strong resistance or open opposition.

Carter personally has a special handicap at this time which need not be of wide importance, but which is not comfortable. According to a regular public opinion poll carried out by New York TIMES and the CBS television network, his level of popularity among the Americans polled fell from 42 percent in March to barely 30 percent this month. This is the lowest percentage so far in assessing the popularity of the U.S. presidents except for two prior occasions, when Truman and Nixon fared worse. The fall in the President's popularity has resulted because of accumulated U.S. economic difficulties, primarily because of the worsened energy situation. However, it is to be recalled that Carter has increased his popularity primarily in the field of foreign policy, and in this connection his involvement in the Israeli-Egyptian agreement is particularly kept in mind.

II. 20 Jun 79

B U L G A R I A

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REPORTAGE ON KADAR-LED HUNGARIAN DELEGATION VISIT

Arrival in Sofia

LD181148 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Our special correspondent, Gyula Bereczky, reports on the arrival of the Hungarian party and government delegation in Sofia:

The guests, who had arrived aboard a TU-134 airplane, were greeted first by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. Janos Kadar is accompanied by Premier Gyorgy Lazar, Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary, and Frigyes Puga, foreign minister. Jeno Sebestyen, our country's ambassador to Sofia, joined the delegation here. The Hungarian politicians were received with military honors. After the Hungarian and Bulgarian national anthems, Janos Kadar, accompanied by Todor Zhivkov, inspected the guard of honor. Several thousand Bulgarian workers and students came to the airport to greet the Hungarian guests; the slogans hailed the friendship between the two parties and peoples; the airport was bedecked with Hungarian and Bulgarian flags and the red flag of the international workers movement.

After Janos Kadar, Gyorgy Lazar, Andras Gyenes and Frigyes Puga greeted the members of the BCP Politburo, the secretaries of the Central Committee, members of the government and State Council, they met members of the diplomatic corps and the Hungarian diplomats and foreign trade specialists working in the Bulgarian capital. Janos Kadar and Todor Zhivkov were driven through the city in an open car; at the limits of historic Sofia girls dressed in Bulgarian costumes greeted the welcome guests with bread and salt, in accordance with tradition. The mayor of the capital presented Janos Kadar with the Sofia memorial medal.

The official Hungarian-Bulgarian interparty and intergovernment talks are due to begin this afternoon. Before that, the Hungarian delegation will lay wreaths at the Dimitrov Mausoleum.

Kadar-Zhivkov Talk, Wreathlaying

AU181348 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU

[Excerpt] Today Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, visited Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar had a talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Janos Kadar and the members of the Hungarian party-state delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the immortal leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and prominent figure of the international communist and workers movement.

Official Talks, Award for Kadar

AU181833 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bulgaria and Hungary will develop an ever growing cooperation, further conduct a constant policy of peace and international security and make their contribution to strengthening the unity of the fraternal socialist community.

This was noted in the official Bulgarian-Hungarian talks, which started today at the Boyana residence.

The Bulgarian delegation is led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Hungarian by Comrade Janos Kadar.

The following comrades are taking part in the talks: for Bulgaria, Stanko Todorov, Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov, Dimitur Stanishev; Milko Balev, director of Comrade Zhivkov's cabinet; and Vladimir Videnov, Bulgaria's ambassador to Hungary. The Hungarian side was represented by Comrades Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Andras Gyenes, MSZMP Central Committee secretary; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs; and Jeno Sebestyen, Hungary's ambassador to Bulgaria.

The two sides briefed each other on the tasks being solved by the BCP and MSZMP, Bulgaria and Hungary, at present in constructing the developed socialist society. The sides unanimously noted that the Bulgarian-Hungarian political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation is developing along an ascending line. In addition, it was stressed that as a result of the two countries' dynamic and accelerated rates of development, there are new and great possibilities for strengthening the cooperation and further developing the socialist economic integration of Bulgaria and Hungary in implementation of CEMA's comprehensive program. The talks are taking place in a business-like and exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

This evening at the Boyana residence, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, awarded Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, the Dimitrov Order. This high Bulgarian distinction is being bestowed on Janos Kadar for his contribution to developing Bulgarian-Hungarian friendship and comprehensive relations between Bulgaria and Hungary, strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement, his active participation in the struggle for peace and international cooperation, and in connection with his official visit to Bulgaria. Tonight Comrade Todor Zhivkov gives an official dinner in honor of the Hungarian party-state delegation led by Janos Kadar.

18 June Official Dinner

AU182035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The official dinner which Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, gave in honor of the Hungarian party-state delegation led by Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

The dinner was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov. Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, and Nacho Papazov; deputy chairmen of the state and ministerial councils, ministers, and leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar proposed toasts.

19 June Kadar-Zhivkov Talks

LD192112 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Official Hungarian-Bulgarian party and intergovernmental negotiations continued in Sofia this morning.

The Hungarian party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar and the Bulgarian party and government delegation led by Todor Zhivkov held an exchange of views on international issues. Gyula Bereczky reports the details:

First of all they held negotiations about the international communist and workers movement. During the exchange of views, both parties stated that the movement is developing and strengthening. The struggle of the communist and workers parties has a favorable influence on the revolutionary process of the world and the shaping of the world situation.

They stated that in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Hungarian and Bulgarian communist parties actively contribute to the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers movement and to the developing of contacts with other revolutionary forces in the world. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1330 GMT on 19 June adds: The peaceful policy of Bulgaria in the Balkans was stressed. It was pointed out that, joined in a fraternal friendship with the USSR and the other socialist countries, Bulgaria and Hungary will further contribute to the cause of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world.]

At the exchange of views which ended a short while ago Janos Kadar and Todor Zhivkov stressed that the favorable change in the balance of forces in favor of the forces of peace, socialism, democracy and social progress is the main determinant of our age. As a result of the struggle of these forces, detente and peaceful coexistence of countries with differing social systems are the determining factors of the shaping of international relations. Relating to this, the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee both welcomed the signing of SALT II and the results of the Vienna summit. This can be the starting point for further agreements of far-reaching importance, promoting the issue of further disarmament.

This morning's negotiations ended a short while ago. The closing talks and the signing of documents are to take place tomorrow morning.

This afternoon, the Hungarian party and government delegation is to take part in the [word indistinct] store. Janos Kadar and Todor Zhivkov are to make speeches.

Zhivkov Friendship Rally Speech

LD192304 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1950 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by Bulgarian Communist Party First Secretary Todor Zhivkov at 19 June friendship rally held at Universiade Hall in Sofia on occasion of MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar's visit to Bulgaria--recorded in Bulgarian with Hungarian translation superimposed]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kadar, dear Hungarian comrades, comrades, worders of the capital: We would like to address our guests in their own language as friends. This word sounds almost the same in Hungarian and in Bulgarian. The scientists and linguists can probably trace the historical path along which the near and remote peoples came into contact with each other; what is known to all of us is the fact that the peoples have been in touch with each other from the very beginning, not only on the battlefields to shed each other's blood, but also--and this is the more important--searching the great historical paths of fraternal convergence.

Thirty-five years ago our peoples, which had known each other for centuries, began to advance shoulder to shoulder along this marvelous road of friendship.

Bulgarians and Hungarians have been advancing together for four decades, and there is no force that could make them deviate from this path or that could divide them from each other. Our mutual liking, the consciousness of our shared interests, the willingness to proffer mutual aid and the shared sense of responsibility for the great common goal, the building of socialism and communism, the defense of the achievements of the existing socialism in our fraternal community are contained in all our treaties and agreements. Thus there is no need to speak at great length when we wish to greet the members of the Hungarian party and government delegation.

This is not the first time that they are visiting our country, and we have also been their guests on several occasions. However, at every new meeting we are filled with the gladness with which the Bulgarian people greets the delegates of a fraternal people, a faithful ally, close to its heart and engaged in the building of socialism. Just for that reason I warmly greet on behalf of all of us the prominent personality of the international communist and workers' movement, the consistent Marxist-Leninist and internationalist, the great friend of the Bulgarian people, Comrade Janos Kadar. I greet with the same feelings and on behalf of all of us the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, and every member of the Hungarian party and government delegation. In the person of our guests we greet the Hungarian people whom we like and esteem for their courage, creative will and contribution to our shared cause, in our common struggle.

Dear Hungarian guests, comrades: Recently we celebrated with equal pride the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the revolutionary party of the Hungarian working class and the proclamation of the Hungarian Republic of Councils. This was particularly so because there were also Bulgarian revolutionaries, internationalists fighting in the ranks of the Hungarian Red Army. They defended the power of the councils in the land of Hungary, and many of them are sleeping their eternal sleep there. They sealed Hungarian-Bulgarian fraternal relations with their own blood. We are glad that the Hungarian people celebrated this glorious anniversary with tremendous new achievements in every sphere of the building of the developed socialist society. The workers are carrying out successfully the guidelines laid down by the 11th MSZMP Congress. The Hungarian economy is developing at a rapid rate, its structure is becoming increasingly perfect, the efficiency of production is improving and so is the quality of the products. Hungary, which can look back on rich cultural traditions, has achieved new successes in the sphere of intellectual creation; the socialist party of the Hungarian people is constantly strengthening and so is its national solidarity, which is being realized in the great name of socialism.

We are glad to greet the Hungarian People's Republic, a country with a high level of material and intellectual culture, our faithful ally and comrade in the construction of the developed socialist society. It is our conviction that the greatest merit for the many-sided development of contemporary Hungary and for the outstanding esteem in which it is held belongs to the fighting vanguard of the Hungarian working class, the MSZMP and the Central Committee led by Comrade Janos Kadar.

The Hungarian people have created present-day Hungary in cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, with the support of the communist world movement and all the progressive forces, with its own work and talents.

Comrades: Our people can look back on marvelous historic traditions. However, traditions have meaning only insofar as they serve the present and the future, if they give the people energy for the building of a better life, if they inspire their endeavors, their activity in our restless age. In the course of our present discussions with the Hungarian comrades we have once again surveyed our many-sided relations in a comprehensive and sober manner.

We have noted with satisfaction that in recent years our interparty and intergovernmental links, as well as the relations between the social organizations of our countries, have developed intensively and have become enriched with useful content.

The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic faithfully serves our dearest goal, the preservation of the clear springs of communist fraternity and the strengthening of friendship between our peoples. However, life presents us with new tasks all the time in our country and in Hungary alike, just as in other parts of the world. It is our duty to seek the best solutions to these tasks. Thus, for example, our economic cooperation is developing very rapidly in the current 5-year plan. We devote particular attention to seeking out the new, modern forms of economic cooperation. I can mention here the specialization and cooperation which have developed in individual areas and branches, joint action in third markets, the exchange of experiences and mutuality in the utilization of patents, as well as the rational direction of scientific and technological progress. In general, therefore, we endeavor to improve the quality and effectiveness of all our joint activities. We have come to the joint conclusion that in several important spheres of economic cooperation and in the sphere of scientific and cultural exchanges we have not fully utilized the possibilities. For that reason we have discussed and approved a document which has great significance in the long term.

This document bears the title: "The Main Directions for the Further Development of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic and of Socialist Economic Integration in the Period Until 1990."

The new cultural and scientific cooperation agreement will unquestionably provide a powerful stimulus for the further development of Bulgarian-Hungarian cultural and scientific relations. Our many-sided political, economic, ideological and cultural cooperation successfully serves the noble goal of facilitating the construction of socialism in Bulgaria and Hungary alike. It brings the two peoples closer to each other, as inseparable parts of the socialist community, educating our peoples in the spirit of socialist internationalism and fraternal mutual aid, cultivating the shared responsibility which we have undertaken for the common communist cause.

Comrades, we are linked by an indivisible alliance to all fraternal socialist countries. We are maintaining continuous relations which strengthen our political and ideological unity within the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw treaty on a bilateral and multilateral basis, deepening our multifaceted cooperation, speeding up the process of convergence on the path of socialism and communism. The visits by the great friend of the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples, Leonid Brezhnev, to the two countries were events of great political significance for us and for our Hungarian comrades. This year we welcomed as our guests in Bulgaria the first secretaries of the fraternal parties of Poland, Romania and Mongolia and the delegations led by them and now we can greet in our midst the delegates of the Hungarian People's Republic. Our party and government delegation recently visited Cuba. Our bilateral and multilateral meetings strengthen the relations between our fraternal parties, countries and peoples, their unity in action and identity of views. Because our pleasures and worries are the same, our tasks and goals are identical as well.

In the sphere of international relations the strengthening of detente is our shared internationalist obligation and primary task, to insure peaceful and work-filled days for all men and peaceful sleep for our children and grandchildren. The path to this high and humane goal leads through the reduction and elimination of weapons, that is, through disarmament.

The most outstanding event in international political life this year is the Soviet-American agreement signed yesterday in Vienna on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. The road leading to Vienna was crowded with objective and artificial obstacles which have been overcome in the end. Together with the concerned peoples of the world we greet the greatest act so far in the stopping of the nuclear arms race. We express our deep human gratitude also from the speaker's platform at the Bulgarian-Hungarian friendship rally to the Soviet Union, to the Soviet party and state leadership, to the Soviet delegation which went to Vienna and in person to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for his Leninist principledness, consistency, ability and statesmanlike wisdom manifested at the complex and difficult negotiations concerning SALT II.

We express our appreciation to James Carter, the president of the United States, for signing the SALT II agreement, as well as to very sober-thinking American statesmen and political personages and to all those Americans who are genuinely concerned for the fate of their country. We hope that sober rationality will eventually gain the upper hand and the United States will ratify the treaty, which will thus come into effect. This is demanded by the interests of the American people and of all of humanity as well.

Naturally, we have a realistic appreciation for the SALT II agreement. At the same time we are convinced that the new agreement will also open the way toward SALT III. It will also give an impetus in other respects to the negotiations on the restriction of the arms race and on disarmament; it will exert a favorable influence on the development of Soviet-American relations, on the deepening of detente, on making the political atmosphere healthier and on strengthening world peace.

The disarmament proposals by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are well known. The recommendation recently formulated in Budapest for convening a political-level discussion with the participation of every European country, as well as the United States and Canada, to discuss the strengthening of trust and the lessening of military confrontation in Europe, is of outstanding importance among these. This continent is our common land where our peoples, the Bulgarians and Hungarians, have lived for centuries. This continent is the creator of civilization where the creative spirit of both the Bulgarian and of the Hungarian people have brought about outstanding creations. However, by the same token, there is not a square kilometer on this common land which has not witnessed war and bloodletting, where there are no ashes of innocent people lying under the soil. For this reason, it is in the vital interest of Bulgaria and Hungary to preserve peace in this part of the world. We have every reason and right to feel concerned for the fate of Europe. The great and small peoples are equally responsible for this fate.

For us the recommendations of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are not mere phrases, nor can they be mere phrases. We are doing everything within our power for their consistent and full realization. We look forward to the conference to be held in Madrid next year with hope. We trust that the proposals by the socialist countries will meet with a favorable response at the force reduction talks being held in Vienna. The only foundation for the successful conclusion of the negotiations is the strict observance of the principle of equality and of the equal security of states.

We work untiringly, together with the fraternal socialist countries, on the realization of the ideas contained in the Moscow resolution of the political consultative body of the Warsaw treaty member states, formulated last year. Together with all peace-loving forces, all peoples, we work even more actively than hitherto for creating a peaceful world, without arms or war. We highly esteem the endeavors for peace and the active foreign policy activity of the MSZMP, the Hungarian People's Republic and the party and state leadership of socialist Hungary conducted in central Europe--this meeting place which exerts such a powerful influence on the fate of our world, for the facilitation of good-neighborly relations and peaceful coexistence.

The Bulgarian people live at another important junction of Europe. The policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic, pursued in the Balkan Peninsula in the interests of peace and mutual understanding, is well known. It enjoys increasingly wide recognition. This policy was expounded in detail at the end of April at the high forum of the capital's National Assembly so it is not necessary for me to repeat it. It is sufficient for me to stress that this policy is constructive and principled, that it is the policy of good-neighborly relations, peaceful coexistence with all neighbors, the policy of trust and understanding.

Our policy toward the other countries of the world rests on the same principles. The world is indivisible and peace is also indivisible. It is not sufficient that the hot spots are far from our country. This cannot reassure us. Every so-called hot spot can envelop the whole globe in flames. This is how we relate to events taking place in the Middle East, in Southeast Asia and everywhere else.

Unfortunately, the reactionary forces of the world, the enemies of peace and disarmament, have not put down their weapons. They endeavor to create the illusion of some sort of Soviet or communist threat; for years they have spoken with repeated slanders about the hand of Moscow, of agents of one or other socialist country, in the national liberation struggles of the peoples. They constantly launch attacks on every manifestation of our good will and desire for peace.

The peace of the world is seriously threatened by the expansionist, hegemonistic policy pursued by the Chinese leadership and its great-power chauvinism, its conspiracy with the most militarist and reactionary circles in the world, as well as its aggressive actions against the neighboring states. Our attitude concerning this policy is well-known. At the same time we welcome the proposal by the Soviet Union aimed at beginning negotiations for the settlement of Soviet-Chinese interstate relations.

We have always taken a stand and will take a stand for the peoples fighting for their national independence and social progress, for their peace and progress, against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination. We wish to assure, on this occasion as well, our brothers everywhere in the world that no one can ever deceive the Bulgarian communists, the Bulgarian peoples; they can always count on us.

Comrades, despite the endeavors of imperialism and Maoism to hinder progress, the international communist and worker's movement is conquering new heights in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. The existing socialism is the fundamental and determining factor in the development of our age. The ideals of Marxism-Leninism carry with them the hearts and minds of millions of people throughout the world to an even greater extent in our day. We take a stand for the wide-ranging exchange of ideas and experiences between the communist parties, because this strengthens the unity of our movement, the identity of views, directs our united action in the correct direction and raises higher the flag of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the most effective anti-imperialist weapon of the revolutionary forces in the struggle for peace, freedom and progress.

We shall continue to defend our position concerning the vitality and unity of Marxist-Leninism theory, to oppose the various manifestations of opportunism, the attacks against Leninism, the endeavors which attempt to tear Leninism out of the life texture of his immortal, revolutionary teachings.

Comrades, in conclusion I would like to thank our Hungarian comrades for everything they have done to promote the extremely constructive and warm atmosphere of our meeting. Discussions between people who think alike make the exchange of opinions more effective.

Such talks widen and expand the already existing mutuality and provide subjects for the endeavors aimed at new achievements. Now, as always, we have been frank with each other; we shared our ideas concerning the future, discussed the long-range tasks and concerns and endeavored to help each other in overcoming the difficulties which have emerged in the course of the development of our countries, in seeking out new solutions. In other words, we spoke with each other as is customary between communists, Marxists, Leninists, brothers. For that reason I would like to ask the Hungarian comrades to convey our friendly feelings, which today's meeting has also strengthened, to the Hungarian communists and all the Hungarian people. We wish the Hungarian people new successes, peaceful weekdays, successful work, happiness and welfare.

Long live Bulgarian-Hungarian friendship. Let the many-sided cooperation between the BCP and the MSZMP, the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic, the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples, strengthen and develop. Long live our invincible socialist community. Let the unity and solidarity of the internationalist communist and workers movement and all progressive forces struggling for peace and progress strengthen. Long live peace! Long live communism!

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS 18 JUNE

AU181605 Sofia BTA in English 1327 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 18 (BTA)--"We confirmed the unity of our views on the Middle East, Namibia and Zimbabwe. We are also convinced in the necessity of complete disarmament and detente. Our visit to Bulgaria will help the promotion of good relations between the parliaments of Bulgaria and India", said the speaker of the Indian Lok Sabha (House of the People), Mr Kawdoor Sadanand Hegde, prior [to] departure.

The Indian parliamentary delegation he headed was on a five-day visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Assembly.

During their stay here, the Indian delegates had meetings with Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, and with Mr Petur Mladenov, the Bulgarian foreign minister.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ANGOLA BEGIN IN SOFIA 18 JUNE

AU182036 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU

[Text] On 18 June at the Boyana residence the third session of the joint Bulgarian-Angolan Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation began. The Bulgarian part of the commission is led by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the State Council, and the Angolan [by] Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and Angolan minister of agriculture. A broad range of issues related to further developing the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries will be reviewed at the session.

CONSULTATIONS WITH NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY HELD IN OSLO

AU151550 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Oslo, June 15 (BTA)--The regular political consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Norway were held on June 14 and 15 in Oslo. Discussed were topical issues of the international situation and detente and the prospects for development of bilateral relations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INDIA PRIME MINISTER DESAI'S VISIT

Husak Dinner Speech

AU191444 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jun 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, at a dinner given in honor of Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai at Prague Castle on 16 June]

[Text] Dr Mr Prime Minister, esteemed Indian friends, ladies and gentlemen, comrades.

I am most happy to welcome most cordially and with sincere pleasure the distinguished guest, Mr Prime Minister of the Indian Republic Morarji Desai, and his entourage to the capital of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on behalf of the people and the government of our homeland, as well as myself.

I welcome you, the representatives of a great country and the friendly people of India, with whom we are linked by traditional relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation. We regard your official visit, Mr Prime Minister, as another proof of the continuous intensification and successful development of this friendship, and we are convinced that your visit will become a new, important step toward strengthening the atmosphere of mutual trust, respect and understanding between our countries and peoples.

The Czechoslovak people hold in high esteem the brilliant cultural past of your country, its contribution to the treasure house of the world's culture and civilization. We hold in esteem the heroic struggle of the Indian people against colonialist rule and imperialist oppression, for freedom and independence. We pay tribute to the great constructive effort of the Indian people and their struggle for the further flourishing of their homeland and its transformation into a modern, advanced and prosperous state.

As your sincere friends we are gladdened by the remarkable results your country has achieved, and we are proud that we, too, have shared, in accordance with our possibilities, in the realization of some important undertakings in the development of the national economy of your country and in raising the social and cultural level of the Indian people.

I would like to recall on this occasion my visit to your beautiful country, during which I became convinced that the noble goal to build a strong, prosperous and happy India is becoming more and more a reality based on the hard work and creative spirit of the Indian people.

We highly esteem the fact that the mutual relations between the CSSR and the Republic of India are successfully developing for the benefit of the people of both our countries, as well as in the interests of the cause of peace and progress in the world. Significant meetings between the representatives of our two countries took place in the last few years, meetings which have contributed toward an upsurge of mutual contacts in many spheres of our common interests. We appreciate the fact that the mutual, fruitfully developing cooperation includes numerous spheres of political life and that cooperation between the parliaments, trade union and social organizations and in the spheres of culture, education and science is successfully developing. I very gladly state that our mutual economic relations are already traditionally good and broadly developed. We appreciate that the mutual goods exchange has emphatically expanded and that its structure is gradually changing, in keeping with the needs and possibilities of both sides. We presume that the long-term trade agreement and other arrangements that are being prepared will become a significant contribution to the development of our economic relations. We are convinced that new suggestions in this respect will also be offered by the approaching session of the joint committee for economic and technical cooperation.

We highly value the fact that in the talks which started today in a business-like and constructive atmosphere of mutual understanding, the sincere interest of both sides to intensify further the development of mutual relations of friendship and Czechoslovak-Indian cooperation, was confirmed.

Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, our talks today have also confirmed that both our countries regard as the main and determining prerequisite for the development of mutual cooperation and for securing the peaceful life of people, a resolute endeavor for a lasting peace and security in the world. From this unequivocal stance arises also the identity or closeness of our views on the majority of important international problems, and their solution.

We state with satisfaction that the policy of easing of tensions, regardless of obstacles put in its path by imperialist and militaristic forces in a number of Western countries, is becoming ever more pronounced as the predominant tendency in the current development in the world. This is manifested above all in Europe, where the consistent and comprehensive realization of the conclusions of the all-European conference is contributing to the creation of a basis of mutual cooperation and the establishment of good neighborly relations among states.

The CSSR has welcomed with great satisfaction the successful conclusion of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. We are convinced that the conclusion and early ratification of this treaty will influence favorably the overall international situation and will contribute to the conclusion of other open problems of the current development in the world.

We regard the halting of the feverish arms buildup and the realization of effective moves toward disarmament as one of the most pressing tasks in the current struggle for the strengthening of peace and the further development of the process of relaxation of international tension, a task that cannot be postponed. Constructive proposals have been submitted in this regard by the Warsaw Treaty member states in the Moscow declaration and in the recent meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs in Budapest.

The foreign policy of Socialist Czechoslovakia, based on the strengthening of peace and relaxation of international tension, consistently proceeds from the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. In promoting it, we lean on the firm friendship and alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, which are the guarantees of our freedom and the independent development of our country.

Developments in the world demonstrate ever more convincingly the importance the joint, coordinated course of action of all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces has for the further development of the struggle for peace, the easing of tensions and disarmament. We do not close our eyes, however, to the fact that in various places on our planet the policy of the imperialist forces, striving to maintain their privileged positions, to suppress the national liberation movement and to halt social progress, is creating dangerous hotbeds of tension, jeopardizing peace and the peaceful work of nations.

The people of our country support with sincerely held sympathies the endeavor of the developing countries aimed at overcoming backwardness and the liquidation of the legacy of colonial oppression, their struggle against imperialist interference and for the rebuilding of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

We extend our resolute support to the just struggle of nations for freedom, independence and social progress, for the liquidation of all forms of racial discrimination. Steadfast and unchanging is our support for the comprehensive settlement of the crisis in the Middle East and our solidarity with the national liberation struggle of the people in southern Africa.

Our people also unequivocally condemned the PRC's aggression against fraternal Vietnam, which posed a serious threat to peace in that area and in other parts of the world. We give full support to the initiative of the Soviet Union to open talks with the PRC on the normalization and improvement of relations between both countries.

The CSSR's Government and people highly evaluate your country's contribution to the policy of understanding and peaceful coexistence among the nations. We respect the fact that India, as one of the founding countries of the movement of nonaligned states, has always belonged among the active participants in the battle for peace and social progress in the world, and against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid.

Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, we trust that even despite the short nature of your stay in our country you will be able to acquaint yourself with the results of our working people's efforts in building the advanced socialist society and also to convince yourself of the fact that all our people feel sincere friendship and respect for and trust in your country and your people. We are convinced that your visit will significantly contribute toward further strengthening these relations and the Czechoslovak-Indian cooperation.

Allow me to wish you, all people of the friendly Indian Republic, further success in your work for the flourishing of your beautiful country.

Ladies and gentlemen, comrades, allow me to propose a toast to the health of Mr Prime Minister of the Indian Republic, Morarji Desai, and other distinguished Indian guests, to the further development of the Indian Republic and the happiness of its people and the lasting friendship and cooperation between the nations of Czechoslovakia and India.

Desai Dinner Speech

LD170139 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Report on speech by Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai delivered at a dinner given in his honor in Prague Castle on 16 June by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR-recorded in English fading into Czech translation]

[Text] I am very grateful for the warm words which you, Mr President Gustav Husak, have spoken in the speech to welcome me. I am very happy to be in Czechoslovakia. As you know, my visit to your country is an expression of very cordial, close and friendly relations that have existed for a long time between our countries. My last visit to Czechoslovakia was in June 1960. And it is an unusual historical coincidence that I have returned here almost exactly to the day, 19 years later, as the prime minister of my country. Thus, I already know a little about your great capital, which is full of history, and I also know the beautiful Czechoslovak country, which is now studded with industrial projects, built for the welfare of your people and the prosperity of your nationals.

The Indian Prime Minister then spoke about the history of relations between our countries and said, among other things:

When Panditji Jawaharlal Nehru visited Prague in 1938 he expressed his sympathy to the Czechoslovak people in connection with the Munich agreement and warned the world that it was threatened with a catastrophe as a result of this agreement. The Indian people have always had a fellow-feeling for the national aspirations of the Czechoslovak people. Since our independence our relations have grown in strength. We recall with special gratification the valuable assistance awarded to us by the Czechoslovak Government in the development of our industrial infrastructure. Today there are more than 50 projects in India which bear eloquent testimony to our cooperation.

There are many international issues on which both our countries hold very similar views. Both our countries believe that the preservation of universal peace is vital for the very survival of mankind in a world where even the slightest mistake in the manipulation of weapons could cause boundless destruction and annihilate mankind once and for all. We therefore welcome the process of detente in Europe.

Nevertheless, we also recognize that for detente to be stable and lasting, it must be extended to other parts of the world. Detente without disarmament can at most be an unstable phenomenon. Therefore, we attach utmost importance to universal and complete disarmament and call upon the nations of the world to make every effort in this direction.

We note with satisfaction that the highest representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States are currently meeting in Vienna and discussing ways and means of strengthening international peace. We welcome their decision to sign the new treaty on the limitation of strategic weapons. At the same time we genuinely believe that the big powers will not rest content with partial measures for arms control but will take steps toward real disarmament beginning with nuclear disarmament. This alone will strengthen the process of detente and make a real contribution to world peace.

Since the proclamation of independence, the Indian Government has not joined any multilateral military groupings. This policy of nonalignment is a direct expression of our historical experience and the legacy of our struggle for national independence. After taking office in March 1977, my government confirmed that it would continue to conduct a genuine policy of nonalignment and is strictly adhering to this.

Committed to economic development in the interests of its people, and in the spirit of the country's tradition, philosophy and history, the Indian Government cannot but support the policy of disarmament. We have availed ourselves of every opportunity to call for a complete ban on the manufacture of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction of life and property and we would like to see the eventual destruction of the existing arsenals of such weapons which have been built up since World War II.

We remain committed to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in order to better serve our people.

Although we have not yet completed the process of industrial development, we can say with pride that we possess in our country a sufficiently modern industrial infrastructure in order to be able to offer attractive partnership in economic and trade relations with other countries. This is a sphere, which as I hope, will be examined in particular at the forthcoming session of the joint commission which will take place during the visit of our minister of trade in your country.

Friends, please drink with me to the health of the president of the CSSR, Gustav Husak, and Premier Lubomir Strougal, to the advancement and welfare of the people of Czechoslovakia, and to the developing, lasting friendship between our nations and both our countries.

STROUGAL COMMENTS ON HIS VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

AU181819 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jun 79 p 2 AU

["RS"-signed report: "L. Strougal on the Visit"]

[Text] In an interview L. Strougal granted to the RUDE PRAVO correspondent before leaving [Yugoslavia] for home the Czechoslovak premier said among other things: "We assess the visit very positively. The talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and SFRY President Josip Broz Tito were very concrete, open and drew a balance sheet of what has been done in the last few years, particularly as far as the conclusions agreed on by Presidents Gustav Husak and Josip Broz Tito in 1973 are concerned. This balance sheet of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav cooperation is very positive, which applies to all spheres. I am convinced that a great deal has been done in the political sphere--in the political dialog--and in the cultural, scientific-technical and, above all, in the economic cooperation. Yugoslavia is a large economic partner of ours: Czechoslovak enterprises and trade organizations as well as their Yugoslav partners are fulfilling their commitments. I believe that there are no obstacles in this respect, although there are certain differences in our paths of building socialism and in some views on international problems. However, this does not--and both President Tito and head of government Djuranovic confirmed it clearly and we, too, have the same view--create any obstacles to the continuation of very close cooperation. We have set clear guidelines, that we should now work intensively on the next 5-year plan of economic cooperation for the 1981-1985 period. The national economies of our countries are facing some parallel problems, problems that are mutually interconnected. This is why it is important to at least double the volume of cooperation and specialization, which will amount to \$200 million in this 5-year plan."

The CSSR premier further said that there are concrete proposals concerning cooperation in the sphere of energy, in the automobile industry and, furthermore, in chemistry and engineering.

YUGOSLAV ANALYSIS OF ITALIAN CP'S ELECTION LOSSES CITED

AU181818 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Unattributed Report in the Column "They Said--They Wrote": "On the PCI's Election Losses"]

[Text] The Yugoslav paper POLITIKA characterizes the results achieved by the Italian Communists in the recent parliamentary elections as an election defeat of the PCI, the first in the entire postwar period. What has led to it? It is known, the paper answers, that the PCI lost the most votes in the south and the least in the north of the country, the most in large cities and the least in smaller communities and, above all, in the villages. It is also known, more or less, that a great number of young people turned their backs on the communists this time. It is also assumed that quite a few workers, who traditionally voted for the PCI, ignored the elections this time out of dissatisfaction with some actions of the party leadership or cast invalid votes. Many voters from the so-called middle classes who voted for the PCI in the June 1976 elections also failed to express their confidence in the communists, for the same reasons.

The party fared particularly badly in localities where many people live on the lower margin of the society: On the periphery of large cities and in the south where unemployment reaches dramatic proportions. This demonstrates that the party did not succeed in maintaining a permanent dialog with the people who are closest to it in social terms. Many of those--if they did not abstain from voting--voted for the Radical Party (especially in Rome, Turin and several other cities) or the leftist parliamentary group PDUP. The communists themselves reckon, according to the Yugoslav paper, that out of the 1.5 million new voters who voted for the first time on 3 and on 4 June a little more than 25 percent cast their ballots for the PCI while 3 years ago more than 40 percent of new young voters had voted for it.

CTK NOTES MEETING BETWEEN IENG SARY, ROMANIANS IN COLOMBO

AU151432 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 13 June 1979 carries an 800-word CTK article on the recent conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of nonaligned countries in Colombo, Sri Lanka. In a passage dealing with the presence of Ieng Sary, a representative of the overthrown Kampuchean regime of Pol Pot, at the conference and with the issue of Kampuchea's representation in the nonaligned movement, the article notes that "the attitude to the clique of Pol Pot was not completely unanimous in Colombo. Sri Lankan press reported, for instance, that in the course of the conference the Romanian delegate and Ieng Sary met in the residence of the Romanian Embassy in Colombo." The article goes on to discuss other issues and makes no further reference to this meeting.

RUDE PRAVO DISCUSSES LEGACY OF 1969 MOSCOW CONFERENCE

LD151148 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Since the Moscow consultative meeting of communist and workers parties in 1969, the communist movement has participated actively in the solution of the most topical problems of international life, RUDE PRAVO said today.

The forces of the communist movement strengthened immensely over the past ten years, and there are more than 70 million communists organized in 93 parties now. Fraternal parties operate now in 76 non-socialist countries and the number of members of these parties increased by more than one million in the past five years. The election turn-outs in the capitalist countries show that dozens of millions of voters give their votes to communists' programs.

International cohesion and internationalist unity of communist parties in various countries developed considerably in the past decade, the daily said pointing to the development of the socialist community, which has a new member--Laotian People's Democratic Republic--and Vietnam's victory over the imperialist aggression.

Nations liberating themselves from colonialism and oppression often seek Marxist-Leninist roads of development, RUDE PRAVO wrote. This applies for instance to Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Afghanistan.

The daily said that the conclusions of the Moscow meeting that imperialism is no longer able to reverse the present world development, determined by the forces of the revolution and socialism, peace and national liberation movement, have proved to be realistic. The mobilizing strength of the action unity in the anti-imperialist struggle which has acquired a new and higher level have proved realistic as well. The chief condition for the unity of the movement is the struggle against imperialism and all kinds of opportunism, especially against Maoism, nationalism and anti-Sovietism.

KORCAK DISCUSSES VIENNA SUMMIT AT CSSR PEACE FESTIVAL

LD171658 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tens of thousands of participants in a south Moravian festival of peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship at Gottwaldovo Uđolí in Brno-Liser paid tribute to the peace policy of the Soviet Union.

The delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government, and the Presidium of the National Front to the festival was led by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier.

Beginning his speech, Korcak said that peace festivals in our country have become militant manifestations of the unity of peace and socialism, and express the demands of the Czechoslovak people and the world movement of peace. He emphasized that the policy of peace is a permanent part of the struggles of the CPCZ for a happy and contented life for the working people.

Comrade Josef Korcak also recalled the lesson of the tragic events which 40 years ago led to Munich, Hitlerite occupation and the outbreak of World War II. He stressed that past suffering and injustice must never be forgotten.

In conclusion, he discussed the current Vienna talks of the highest representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States, which are to culminate in the signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons.

Comrade Josef Korcak emphasized that these talks represent an indisputable success of the policy of the Soviet Union, of the Leninist ideas of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. He praised highly the outstanding personal contribution of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev to the struggle for a lasting peace.

HEAVY RAINFALL CAUSES FLOODING THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

LD192356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The heavy rains of recent days have caused rivers to rise in many parts of the republic. The worst floods are on the Otava and Uhlava Rivers where such volumes of water occur on average every 5 years. The Otava rose by 3 meters in 2 days in Pisek where 366 cubic meters of water per second was recorded.

The second degree of the flood alert--"Readiness"--continues on the upper Vltava, Uslava and Metuje. The first degree--"Vigilance"--is in force on the upper and middle Labe, Cidlina, Sazava, Berounka and on the Vltava in Modrany.

There are local floods on some smaller rivers. Fresh heavy rainfall in the Sumava Mountains is causing water in the Lipno Dam reservoir to rise by 1 cm per hour, and only 50cm remains to the maximum point.

The situation is being dealt with by flood commissions which have started work in the east Bohemian, central Bohemian and south Bohemian regions.

HONECKER MEETS WITH PATRIOTIC FRONT'S NKOMO

LD192052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1048 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received on Tuesday [19 June] Joshua Nkomo, the president of the African People's Union and copresident of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

The talk centered on the present situation in Zimbabwe. Erich Honecker and Joshua Nkomo stated unanimously that April's sham elections and the establishment of the Muzorewa-Smith regime represent no more than an attempt to maintain the colonialist, racist balance of power in new forms and to give the regime the appearance of a majority rule. These fraudulent practices are to be seen in close connection with imperialism's strategic plans to exploit on a longterm basis the raw material reserves of the countries in southern Africa, to continue to keep the region under its influence and to misuse it as a bastion against Africa's nationally liberated states.

Erich Honecker and Joshua Nkomo stated with satisfaction that the election farce in Zimbabwe and the establishment of the Muzorewa-Smith puppet regime were exposed and rejected by the progressive African states, the OAU the United Nations and the progressive world public.

Joshua Nkomo gave the assurance that the popular masses of Zimbabwe led by the Patriotic Front will continue their just struggle to realize the right to self-determination and national independence of the people and for the country's social progress, until victory is achieved. He briefed Erich Honecker on the Patriotic Front's measures to consolidate its unity and to coordinate the intensified political and military struggle.

Joshua Nkomo expressed cordial thanks for the message conveyed to him by Erich Honecker and stressed that the GDR's attitude of consistent solidarity would give further impetus to the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle.

Erich Honecker stated that the SED and the GDR resolutely condemn the recent neocolonialist maneuvers of imperialism and racism in Zimbabwe. They will continue to give consistent support to the liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe led by the Patriotic Front. The party and state leadership and the people of the GDR welcome the strengthening of the unity of the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe as one of the most important preconditions for the success of the struggle for national independence, Erich Honecker stressed.

In an exchange of views on international problems Erich Honecker and Joshua Nkomo welcomed the meeting between general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the U.S. President James Carter, in particular the concluding of the SALT II agreement, as events of historic importance for securing world peace and continuing the process of detente.

Attending the meeting, which passed off in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and of close ties of solidarity, were on the ZAPU side: Albert Nxele, assistant in the Central Committee of ZAPU, and Dr Issac Nyathi, head of the ZAPU Mission in Berlin. Attending on the GDR side were: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Egon Winkelmann, chief of the Department for International Relations of the SED Central Committee; and Friedel Trappen, deputy chief of the Department for International Relations.

POLITBURO APPROVES HONECKER REPORT ISSUED AFTER HUSAK VISIT

AU151743 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jun 79 p 1 AU

["New Impulses for Fraternal GDR-CSSR Cooperation"]

[Text] The SED Central Committee Politburo in its meeting on 12 June 1979 heard and approved the results of the report by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, on the friendly meeting with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, on 6 and 7 June in Dresden.

The Politburo evaluated the meeting, which took place in a comradely and trustful atmosphere, as a new milestone in the deepening of the close combat alliance between the SED and the CPCZ and as an expression of their resolve to develop in every way the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR for the benefit of both peoples.

The firm friendship between the peoples of the GDR and the CSSR is the work of generations of revolutionary fighters. It has a solid basis in the common traditions of the workers class of our country in the struggle against capitalism and fascism. It confirmed its people-uniting power under the conditions of the revolutionary changes and it evolves today in a new quality in the building of developed socialist society in both countries.

Since the founding of the first workers and peasant state on German soil 30 years ago the development in every way of new, truly friendly links with the socialist neighbor state, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, was a specific concern of the SED's policy. Today the relations between our two fraternal states comprise all spheres of social life. The 1977 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance marks the fundamental development guidelines of these relations far into the coming century.

The Politburo emphasizes the great importance of the friendly meeting for the further realization of this treaty. It is of the opinion that the constant raising of the level of economic and scientific technical cooperation, especially of specialization and cooperation, furnishes an essential contribution to the improvement of the efficiency and performance capacity of the national economies of both countries.

The dynamic development of the foreign trade relations between the two countries actively contributes to the successful implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration among the CEMA member states.

The Politburo praised the meeting between Comrades Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak as renewed expression of the decisive and unshakeable principle of the GDR foreign policy to strengthen continuously the alliance with the USSR, the CSSR and the other socialist fraternal countries.

The meeting expressed a new full identity of views on the evaluation of the international situation. The GDR and the CSSR, on the basis of the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states, will also in the future contribute in a constructive way to the consolidation of peace and detente and to this end further deepen their concerted action in the field of foreign policy.

The Politburo expressed its firm conviction that the friendly meeting between Comrades Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak will give new impulses to the unswerving friendship and fruitful cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR for the benefit of their people and for the strengthening of socialism.

GEN HEINZ HOFFMAN SPEAKS ON TOPICAL ISSUES

AU151745 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] The SED's successful military policy in the past 3 decades was praised by General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense. In a lecture on Tuesday, on the occasion of the opening of the traditional military political course at the Karl Marx Higher Party School of the SED Central Committee, he struck an impressive balance of the military securing of the German workers and peasants state at the side of the brothers in arms; he also discussed problems of the sharpening international class struggle and expounded on the requirements for the GDR's defense in the 1980's.

At the beginning of the event Prof. Hanna Wolf, director of the Higher Party School, had cordially welcomed the minister amidst the applause of more than 800 students, lecturers and professors.

"In the military questions, too, our party proceeded from the fundamental teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the experience made in the class struggle," said General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, "the nucleus of the political-moral attitude and the fighting morale of our armed forces from the very beginning was the German-Soviet friendship and comradeship arms." The preparing of the workers class and all working people for the armed defense of socialism, the creation of a well-functioning system of the GDR's national defense are the result of hard work by the party and all the people. "Thus the party has seen to it--always bearing in mind the developments in the adversary's camp and the security interests of the GDR and the socialist community--that the National People's Army and all fields of national defense in a short period of time reached and maintained the level of the modern military system."

The power of socialism which is both commanding and preserving peace was the decisive factor in maintaining peace for the European peoples, in getting the process of detente underway despite sharpened counterattacks of the imperialist main powers, and in continuing it successfully. In the future, too, "our revolutionary achievements have to be militarily secured in a reliable way and no change of the balance of forces must be permitted in favor of imperialism", the speaker emphasized. With the far-reaching changes in the military systems the task for the leadership activity of the commanders and chiefs of staffs would grow in the same way as the political education and military training of the troops.

In order to meet the requirements of the coming decade in an efficient way, a continuous and even faster growth of the economic power of the socialist community of states is necessary. Further prerequisites are also an even better political-moral preparation of the citizens, especially the young people, for reliable military protection. On this basis, the military class assignment given by the party, the workers class and the people is being fulfilled in an honorable way at all times.

The military-political course at the Higher Party School will be continued with lectures by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense, head of the NVA Political Main Administration, and by Lt Gen Fritz Streletz, head of the NVA main staff.

BUDAPEST TV CARRIES KADAR ADDRESS AT SOFIA FRIENDSHIP RALLY

LD200510 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1950 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar at 19 June friendship rally held at Universiade Hall in Sofia--recorded]

[Text] Honored mass rally, dear lady comrades, comrades, our Bulgarian friends: In the name of the Hungarian People's Republic Government and party I greet with esteem the presidium of today's Bulgarian-Hungarian friendship mass rally and all its participants. I give cordial thanks for the warm reception that has been extended to us and in particular for Comrade Todor Zhivkov's appreciative words about the Hungarian People's Republic's achievements and the significance of our bilateral relations. I am fulfilling an honorable duty when I convey to you, and in your persons to every member of the BCP, to all the Bulgarian people, the warm comradely greetings and fraternal good wishes of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian People's Republic's Presidential Council and government, the Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people (?who are) building socialism. [applause]

Dear comrades: The Hungarian People's Republic party and government delegation, at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian People's Republic State Council and Council of Ministers, has arrived with brotherly sentiments in the home of true friends, in this beautiful country of the Balkan peninsula. It is a special delight for us that our visit coincides with the 97th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, the immortal leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people, the outstanding personality of the international communist and workers' movement. The Hungarian communists, our working class, our people, together with you, hold in esteem the memory of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, the great revolutionary, who devoted his whole life and work to the liberty of his beloved homeland, to the socialist transformation of society, to the more beautiful and happier future of the Bulgarian people and to the cause of the international communist and workers' movement.

Dear comrades: We stepped onto the soil of fraternal Bulgaria once again with the objective of making even closer, even more fruitful the many-sided cooperation of our parties, peoples and countries with joint resolve and to further strengthen the insoluble friendship. Our delegation's talks provided a favorable opportunity to brief ourselves mutually on our countries' situation, the results of the work of our peoples and the tasks which face us. At our discussions we reviewed our relations, we adopted further measures in the interest of their further development, in good understanding, and we held an exchange of views on current international issues.

The Hungarian people know and highly esteem the historic achievements of the people of the Bulgarian People's Republic in their work of building socialism. It gives us pleasure, too, that, with the leadership of the BCP, with its tireless organizational and guiding activity and in connection with the Bulgarian people's keen and conscientious work, the Bulgarian People's Republic is building a developed socialist society at a fast rate. We were able to convince ourselves that the resolutions of the BCP's 11th Congress and the national party conference are being implemented successfully. The results to date of the seventh 5-year-plan show that the Bulgarian People's Republic, which has a modern industry and a developed agriculture, is advancing dynamically. You can be proud that in the first 3 years of the plan the national income grew by nearly 20 percent, industrial production by 22 percent and productivity by more than 20 percent and that agriculture developed adequately, that together with the food industry it provides 24 percent of the national income. It makes us happy, too, that, based on the results of agricultural work, your socio-political program, valid until 1990, is being realized more and more and that you are steadily progressing in the fields of science, education and culture.

Your capital city, which has a picturesque beauty, which looks back on a rich historical past, which is constantly being built, this hospitable Sofia, suitably represents this large-scale work and general development. The outstanding results in the building of a developed socialist society, the consistent, active, socialist foreign policy, have further strengthened in the world the esteem for the Bulgarian People's Republic. It is our conviction that this policy accords with the interests of the Bulgarian people, of all peoples and countries of the socialist community.

Availing myself of the opportunity, and in the name of the Hungarian people, I offer my sincere congratulations on your excellent achievements and wish further successes for all the Bulgarian people. [applause] I especially greet the organizer of the [word indistinct] of the socialist country, the BCP, which follows the traditions of Dimitrov, which travels on the road set by Lenin, our sister party, its Central Committee, with Comrade Todor Zhivkov at its head, our true friend, the outstanding fighter of the international communist and worker movement. [applause]

Honored mass rally, dear comrades: We can say responsibly to our Bulgarian friends that the Hungarian people, under the leadership of the MSZMP, likewise holds its own and works successfully on the construction of a developed socialist society. In April of last year our party's Central Committee reviewed the work done since the 11th congress held in the spring of 1975 and established further tasks. Summing up a careful study, our Central Committee was able to establish that the resolutions of the 11th congress, which our party membership and our people adopted in agreement and which they actively support, are moving toward realization in all the major fields of social life. Our achievements are significant and the construction of socialism both in the economy and in culture is progressing in the appointed direction and at an adequate tempo. You also know that our country, since the liberation, has turned from being a country with agrarian industry into a country characterized by a developed socialist industry and agriculture. Our national economy is steadfastly developing. In the past year our national income grew by 4 percent, industrial production by 5 percent and agricultural production by 2 percent. The effectiveness of agricultural work has improved. The production bases of our national economy have also steadily modernized in the past period; technical development has speeded up and our foreign trade has also grown significantly.

These results have made possible an improvement in the living conditions of workers, a rise in the standard of living. The conditions are favorable for constructive cultural work. Also significant results have been achieved in science, education, the training of experts, the development of socialist culture. Socialist thinking has further strengthened in a wide circle of the population. The creative atmosphere of cultural constructive work, of our scientific and artistic life, is characteristic of the confidence shown in our party.

The results of the Hungarian people's socialist building work are tangible, indisputable and of real historic significance. In awareness of these facts, also, our party has always seen it, and sees it, as its duty to face reality openly and to speak frankly about the big tasks which must be solved, those difficulties which must be overcome in the interest of further progress.

Our major problem is that because of our country's shortage of energy and raw materials, we are especially affected by the--to us--unfavorable world economic trends. We strive to balance the consequences of this with suitable measures, above all with the better utilization of our own reserves, the improvement of our work effectiveness. It is one of our big sources of strength that we are an active part of the cooperation of socialist countries in the CEMA framework, which provides further new possibilities for the development of our economy. Now we are in a phase in which the decisive task is the consolidation of the achievements to date in agricultural production and in the improvement of our people's living conditions, living standard, and the laying down of the foundations of further safe and solid growth.

Our party focuses its efforts on solving this and mobilizes our people for it. We look with confidence to the future and we know that if we put our own and international potential to maximum use, our national economy will steadily advance even under the more difficult foreign economic conditions and the more strict demands of the intensive phase of internal development.

To sum up, we can say that the Hungarian People's Republic's internal situation is solid; the working class and the party have an effective leading role; the people's power and its principal political basis, the worker-peasant alliance, are strong; the intelligentsia devotedly support socialist construction. The workers of our country, every class and stratum of our society, are working in a creative national unit in the construction of a developed socialist society and are multiplying our national wealth. The Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people are consistently advancing on the road of building an advanced socialist society.

Dear comrades, dear friends: The Hungarian and Bulgarian peoples are linked by an historical friendship of several centuries. They fought together for freedom, independence and the ascent of society. Sixty years ago, protecting the Hungarian Republic of Councils, of illustrious memory, Bulgarian volunteers also took arms. In World War II, at the side of the Soviet Army, the heroic sons of the Bulgarian people also fought for the liberation of our country. The Hungarian people remember with great esteem and gratitude the fallen heroes and hold their memory in their hearts with reverence. [applause]

The solid basis of our traditional friendship, alliance and expanding fraternal cooperation is constituted by the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the full identity of views on every important theoretical and political question.

It is gratifying to see that in the spirit of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty signed 31 years ago, Hungarian-Bulgarian relations are developing evenly and fruitfully in all fields of life. We consider the good cooperation between our parties, social and mass organizations very important. Our interstate relations comprise every part of socialist construction.

The economic and technical-scientific cooperation of our countries is developing dynamically. Our bilateral trade is growing by an average 20 percent annually, and--especially important--the share of products made under specialization and cooperation agreements has already reached 30 percent within that figure. Now we have confirmed and extended till 1990 the document delineating the major trends of our economic and technical-scientific cooperation, drafted a chemical industrial cooperation accord to embrace the coming 5-year-plan term, and together we are examining possibilities of cooperation in several additional areas.

We are able to note with satisfaction that our contacts in the fields of culture, science and education are also developing well. The fostering of our joint progressive traditions, the historical commemorations of our important anniversaries, the mutually organized cultural days, the contacts of our sister counties and sister towns, all contribute to the spiritual enrichment of our peoples and to the mutual understanding of each other's lives. The new scientific and cultural agreement, which has come up for signing now, provides a further favorable basis for activity. It is our conviction that our current visit and talks will further strengthen the relations and fraternal cooperation between our countries and peoples. [applause]

Honored mass rally, dear comrades: At our talks we reviewed the major issues of international politics. I am able to say that the stand of our parties and governments is identical on every fundamental issue of the international situation and this greatly helps our common fight.

In our opinion, the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic rests on principle; it is open and consistent; friend and foe alike know where we belong and what we want. Our foreign policy is aimed at insuring the external conditions for our socialist construction, contributing toward the improvement of international life, the strengthening of peace and security. Our people understand and support our foreign policy, the international activity of the party and government.

The foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic relies on the alliance, friendship and constantly strengthening relations with the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA members, with the countries of the socialist community. Within this, development of the cooperation with our common great friend the Soviet Union is of special importance.

Three weeks ago our country was the venue of a highly important political event. We welcomed in Budapest the party and government delegation of the fraternal Soviet Union which was headed by the untiring warrior of our common cause--socialism and peace--Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. The meeting, in keeping with the traditions of the Hungarian-Soviet relations, was a new and magnificent manifestation of the indissoluble unity of our countries and parties, of the fraternal friendship and versatile internationalist cooperation between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples.

It is also an important basic principle of our foreign policy that we fully sympathize with the people (who are struggling) against all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination. Our country's public follows with attention and interest the developing countries' struggle for the realization of their just goals. The sixth summit of the nonaligned countries, to take place in Havana in September, can do a lot to improve the international atmosphere and to promote the causes of detente, disarmament, peace and cooperation among nations.

In keeping with our theoretical stance, on the basis of peaceful coexistence, equal rights and mutual benefits we are consistently working to develop bilateral relations with the advanced capitalist countries.

In spite of recent tensions the evaluation of the international situation worded by the participants of the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Treaty political consulting body in November 1978 retains its validity. The balance in the strategic power relations of the two world systems remains unchanged and thus, although under more complex conditions, the policy of peaceful coexistence continues. We had never thought that aggressive circles, those who benefit from the arms race, could be converted overnight and that the line of detente could take the upper hand of its own accord, automatically. For consolidating peace, there is further need for the joint efforts of the socialist countries, every country, every peace-loving force, every sober-thinking responsible political agent.

We have followed with particular attention the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic armament and were happy to learn the news on the signing SALT II in Vienna. We are convinced that this highly important event will very much help the general improvement of the international atmosphere.

The common interest of mankind, as well as the most burning task of our days, is maintenance of the policy of detente and its extension also to the military sphere. Some time ago the world's peoples were able to learn of the communique which the Warsaw Treaty members' foreign ministerial committee adopted at its Budapest session in May. This document sums up the most urgent tasks and provides guidance as to concrete steps responsible governments in Europe should take, in keeping with the peoples' desire, toward military detente and raising confidence among the countries. Our government also supports with its practical international steps our joint proposal that the European countries should hold a conference as soon as possible on the issue of military

detente with the participation of the United States and Canada. We are convinced that such a conference could be a successful contribution to furthering the causes of European peace and security.

It is well-known that the foreign policy of the Chinese leaders, their close cooperation with the most extreme imperialist circles, adversely affects the international situation. These steps of the Beijing leadership fuel the armaments race, hamper detente and poison the international atmosphere. Our party and government hope that China will follow the road of socialism and normalize its relations with its neighbors and that China's people can enjoy in peace the fruits of their labor. At the same time we most firmly oppose the Chinese leaders' political line, which is harmful for the causes of socialism and peace and dangerous for the fate of all mankind.

Our people also deeply condemned China's armed aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They fully sympathize with the Vietnamese people fighting to strengthen their national independence and to safeguard the achievements of socialism, as well as with the peoples of Kampuchea and Laos. They support the initiatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which aim at strengthening the peace and security of the Southeast Asian peoples and at restoration of normal interstate relations.

Our country and people highly appreciate the constructive, sober and responsible attitude of the Soviet Union, as well as its initiatives which seek restoration of good neighborly relations with China. These serve the real interests of the Chinese people, as well as the cause of international security.

Dear comrades: The international communist and workers movement has become a great political force that extends over the whole world. It mobilizes the workers' millions to solve the decisive tasks that face humanity, to safeguard the peace of the world, to fight for a happier and more just future.

Being loyal to the ideal of proletarian internationalism, our party is making efforts to strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers' movement, to increase its power and influence. With the recommendations of the 1976 Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties in mind, we are strengthening our cooperation and solidarity with our fraternal parties fighting for social progress and peace in the different parts of the world. The realization of these historic tasks, world peace and social peace, the solution of the question of socialism, demand of every communist and workers party the creative use of the principle of Marxism-Leninism, purposeful action.

Our movement is imbued with unity-seeking efforts as well as with the realization that no party can succeed in its struggle without the internationalist solidarity of the international communist and workers movement, without the active support of the other fraternal parties. The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party will do its utmost to strengthen the ideological bases of the unity of our movement.

Dear lady comrades, comrades, friends: In the name of the Hungarian party and government delegation I would once again like to give heartfelt thanks for the warm and brotherly reception at this warm-spirited mass rally which gave us the opportunity to meet with our Bulgarian friends. [applause] Our party and our people in the future will also faithfully foster our friendship, will strive for the deepening and expansion of our socialist cooperation, and are certain that Hungarians and Bulgarians will be victorious together always and everywhere where a stand must be made in the interest of socialism and peace. [applause]

Our delegation will return to Hungary with the good feeling and the solid conviction that the Bulgarian People's Republic is advancing steadily on the road of socialism and peace. We hope the communists of the Bulgarian People's Republic, its working people, on the 35th anniversary of the liberation, as they prepare for their celebration, will attain further outstanding successes in the revival of the homeland through the realization of their set objectives and the strengthening of the closeness of the socialist community, in the service of the cause of peace. [applause]

Long live the BCP, which grew strong in glorious battles!

Long live the insoluble fraternal friendship of the Hungarian and Bulgarian peoples!

Long live socialism and peace! [loud applause]

ARRIVAL OF SOUTH AFRICAN ANC DELEGATION NOTED

LD191756 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 18 June (MTI)--A delegation of the South African ANC (African National Congress) organization under Oliver Tambo arrived Monday in Budapest.

The representatives of the liberation movement of South Africa started talks in the morning with a Hungarian delegation under Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front. The conversations continued in the afternoon with the Hungarian Solidarity committee, led by Sandor Harnati, president, and Miss Livia Deak, vice-president.

The African delegation was received by Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister.

ARRIVAL OF PANAMANIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY DELEGATION NOTED

LD191946 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 29 (MTI)--Invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, a delegation of the Panamanian People's Party headed by Secretary General Ruben Dario Souza, arrived in Budapest today.

KOROM-LED MSZMP DELEGATION MEETS WITH BELGIAN CP LEADERS

LD181424 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A Hungarian party delegation has been in Belgium as the guests of the Belgian Socialist Party. The delegation was headed by Vihaly Korom, Central Committee secretary. The members of the delegation are of the view that relations between the MSZMP and the Belgian socialists are developing well, and they assessed the two countries' relations as favorable. The MSZMP delegation also met the leaders of the Belgian Communist Party.

KADAR ATTENDS CEREMONY FOR FIRE-FIGHTING HEROES

LD151922 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 15 June, MTI--Friday in Budapest the communist Youth League (KISZ) Central Committee and the Hungarian Pioneers Federation staged a distinction awarding ceremony, conferring honours on teachers, fire-guard men and pupils who had distinguished themselves in fighting a school-fire in the Budapest suburb Ulpalota. The ceremony was attended by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, who expressed acknowledgement to the adults and children who had bravely helped in the fire extinction and salvaging operation. (Luckily no one was injured seriously by the fire.)

FURTHER PRESS COMMENT ON POPE JOHN PAUL II VISIT

Kuszewski in TRYBUNA LUDU

AU191445 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jun 79 pp 3, 4 AU

[Marian Kuszewski article: "An Important Visit"]

[Text] The 9-day visit by Pope John Paul II in Poland--he arrived here at the invitation of the Polish episcopate--was primarily a religious visit, and the pope called it a pilgrimage. The visit's itinerary included Warsaw, Gniezno, Czestochowa, Oswiecim and Krakow. The pope also paid visits to Nowy Targ, Kalwaria Zebrzydowska and his native Wadowice.

The religious contents of this visit are an affair of the church and the faithful. However, the importance of the visit reaches out beyond the sphere of purely religious affairs.

The pope came to a country that has drawn all conclusions from its historical experiences and from the often painful lessons supplied by history. It was precisely from these lessons and from the aspirations to insure a worthy and just life for the people that Poland chose its road and began to consistently tread it 35 years ago. This road is the road of socialist construction.

As Comrade Edward Gierek stressed in his speech at the Belweder Palace, along this road "we have solved the fundamental national issues of just borders and of enduring guarantees for independence, sovereignty and security based on reliable alliances, above all on the alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. The basic social changes, industrialization and urbanization have insured progress in civilization and culture and new dignified living conditions for the broadest masses, for all the people, and have opened extensive prospects for development."

The pope, who came to visit his fatherland on the 35th anniversary of its rebirth, knows from his own experience the magnitude of these changes, their significance for the country and their irreversible character. After all, he could view these changes throughout his travels. The motif of present-day Poland was always present in his speeches, which reflected not only ties with history, but also satisfaction with the country's development and with the increase in its authority, that is, with the people's present achievements.

Within this context the words spoken by John Paul II at the Belweder Palace are of particular significance:

"I also will allow myself to express joy at every good that is the lot of my compatriots who live in the fatherland, regardless of the nature of the good and regardless of the precepts from which it evolved. The thought which brings true good must bear the mark of the truth. I wish Poland good and further achievements in every sphere and great prosperity."

We certainly have the right to read into the statements the expressions of praise for the socioeconomic development of the Polish People's Republic.

The source of all the achievements of a country is the work of its people. John Paul II devoted important statements to work, seeing it as an economic foundation of human well-being as well as an ethical issue, and stressed its creative role with regard to individuals and to collective humanity and its role as a source of social strength. This notion of the role of work is consistent with the values on which the socialist road to development is based--the Polish people have chosen this road--and with the values that the Polish people are now developing and strengthening.

It is precisely through the process of work serving the good of the fatherland and its citizens--this fatherland is common to all citizens--and through the conditions of the efforts to consolidate the principles of social justice that the ties of the patriotic cohesiveness of society and of people's sociopolitical unity gain in depth and strength. This unity is the basic premise of our country's future and of the construction of its prosperity, that is, the basic premise of the implementation of those supreme aims that inspire the activity of the socialist states, the party and the people who discharge the leading functions in our political and social life.

This is why we regard as crucial the words addressed by John Paul II to PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek: "I wish once again to express cordial thanks for you and respect for all your efforts aimed at promoting the common good of countrymen and Poland's proper significance in international life."

The pope came to Poland as the head of the Catholic Church and as the highest representative of the Vatican. He came to a socialist country, in which the PZPR is the force behind the implementation of the program for the unity of the people in the work for Poland, regardless of philosophical differences. He came to a country which is an integral part of the great community of states and social movements fighting for progress, peace and man's prosperity. His visit was an occasion to define the position of the Vatican on the place of the church in the society integrated through socialist changes and on the main problems of the world.

The Poland visited by John Paul II is a country which attaches particular importance to solving the main problem of the contemporary world--the problem of peace. Peace is the supreme value for our people. The people's state is consistently implementing our party's policy aimed at strengthening the country's security and at consolidating peaceful relations among nations.

Thanking the authorities of the Polish People's Republic for their positive attitude toward his visit, the pope noted in his letter to the chairman of the State Council that "the motives of peace, coexistence and cooperation among nations and systems are especially close to me..."

This attitude was reaffirmed during the papal travels in Poland. John Paul II stressed many times the resolve of the Holy See to work for peace and to increasingly contribute to the consolidation of peace relations in the world. During the Belweder Palace meeting he once again recalled the words that Paul VI addressed to Edward Gierek in the Vatican: "...We will indefatigably strive, in keeping with our opportunities, to prevent in time conflicts among nations or to help solve these conflicts in an equitable manner and to insure and improve the necessary bases for peaceful coexistence among countries and continents...and for abandoning the increasingly dangerous arms race, including the nuclear arms race, as steps toward gradual and equal disarmament..."

Transferred from Rome to Warsaw, the capital of the country ravished by the Hitlerite aggressor, these words gained added eloquence during the papal visit to Oswiecim.

We heard with great respect John Paul's II words spoken at the site of the massive annihilation of 4 million people--victims of fascism--and at the place symbolizing horrible sufferings of mankind, devoted to the memory of those who were murdered and meant to attest to the dreadful truth of the times of contempt and to give testimony to the dignity of the victims and to the heroism of the peoples fighting against fascism.

To our people Oswiecim is a place made sacred by the blood shed by millions and millions of people. The pope bowed before all the multilingual tablets commemorating the victims of death and stooped at three of them: the Jewish, Russian and Polish and paid homage to the sacrifices of the murdered Jews, to the struggle and martyrdom of the Polish people and to the contribution made by the Soviet peoples to the liberation of European nations from the Hitlerite yoke.

Oswiecim is and will be for all mankind one of those places that make it impossible to forget the horrors of war and the crime of genocide, a crime that had never been recorded by previous history. Oswiecim not only accuses, but warns as well. It warns against attempts to forgive those who committed genocide and to annul Hitlerite crimes.

Conscious of the horrors of war and its dreadful manifestations, our people paid a profound tribute to the pope's words that one must not be indifferent to Oswiecim and to those multilingual tablets. They paid a profound tribute to his appeal: "No more war at all; peace and only peace should guide the destiny of nations and of all mankind."

Socialist Poland, as well as the USSR and other countries of our community, with which we are linked by permanent alliances, is among those states that make the most active contributions to the struggle for peace. This is why we are all the more pleased to acknowledge the fact that John Paul II duly confirmed his resolve to consistently continue the peace policy of his outstanding predecessors in the Holy See.

John Paul's II visit to the Polish People's Republic made obvious the changes that have occurred since the papacy of John XXIII in the Vatican's position toward the world of the ideas other than those with which the Catholic Church identifies itself. It goes without saying that during his travels in Poland John Paul II professed the philosophical views of the world and history that are proper to the ideology represented by him. Nevertheless, his visit was a confirmation of the existence of a number of the real premises that, despite differences, make it possible to further promote a constructive cooperation between the church and the state, between the Vatican and Poland.

The church has also shown understanding for this fact, as attested to by the statement made by John Paul II at the session of the Polish episcopate: "We realize that that dialog cannot be easy if it is conducted from the positions of the diametrically opposing views of the world. However, it must be possible and effective if the good of man and the good of the nation require it."

We have never concealed the differences, which objectively exist, between the philosophy of the church and Marxist ideology. We have never tried to reduce the significance of these differences, recognizing them as an element of the reality of the present world and guided by the constitutional principle that the church is separated from the lay state. Socialist Poland believes that the principle of religious tolerance, which has evolved on the basis of our people's progressive traditions, must be observed.

In its activities our party has always attached and attaches the highest importance to effectively solving the problems that are of superior significance for the interests of the country and its people. This is why, faithful to its Marxist-Leninist ideology, our party has proved on various occasions, including the papal visit, that it consistently seeks to create a platform of accord and cooperation of all Poles, regardless of their religious views, in their work for the good of their fatherland. We have in mind cooperation, the aim of which is Poland's further successful development.

Catholic Daily Comments

LD161450 Warsaw PAP in English 1306 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jun, PAP--The Polish Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE comments on the papal visit to Poland concluded last Sunday, in an article by Janusz Stefanowicz, headlined as above. Excerpts:

"The historical significance of the pilgrimage visit by Pope John Paul II, stressed just before his arrival during the meeting between Edward Gierek and the primate of Poland, and, next, emphasized many a time in its course, has several dimensions. It marks a milestone in the 2 thousand-year-long history of the universal church. It is an epoch-making event in the millenium-long history of Polish Christianity and a magnificent evidence and mark of distinction for the unshaken bonds linking the Polish church with the apostolic see. It is also an event of great rank in our contemporary history which for the past 35 years has been the history of Poland in a new social and political shape, in a new civilizational attire, in a new make-up of world outlooks.

"The most characteristic and the most telling feature of the contemporary Polish identity is the confrontation of the two world views--the relations between the believers and nonbelievers--and in the institutional sphere, between the Catholic Church and the state.

"To work out an optimum model, from the point of view of the well-being of the nation and development of People's Poland, of these relations was and remains a difficult and complex task. A greater part of this work has been already accomplished. One can even state with deep conviction that it is the most difficult sections of that road are already behind us--the period of general mutual distrust and the period of laying down institutional foundations for the normalization of the church-state relations.

"Any time and in any circumstances the visit of the head of the Catholic Church to Poland would be an event of not only religious dimension for our nation. In this case, however, we witness an extraordinary combination of the holy father's personality and the historical moment for the visit. It was preceded by thorough revaluation of relations between the church and the state, between the Catholic community and nonbelievers as well as by the awareness that we had found ourselves on the proper road but not at the finishing line. There is a continuous need for new impulses, as Edward Gierek put it, and they have been provided by this pilgrimage so strongly marked by the pope's knowledge and his good will to further shape these relations."

FRG ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMITTEE SESSION HELD IN BONN

AU181821 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP, Bonn--The Polish-FRG mixed committee for economic cooperation held a session in Bonn on 7 June.

The session was chaired by Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission of Poland, and by Otto Lambsdorff, federal minister of the FRG economy. The session evaluated economic relations between the two countries and discussed the main lines of further cooperation.

As the session noted, the trade turnover between the two countries had further increased in the past few months and that the share of Polish exports, especially in the area of the electroengineering industry, had continued to grow. This has made it possible to crucially improve the balance of the trade between the two sides as a basis of promoting the future development of mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

Main efforts will be made above all in the area of production cooperation and specialization and of collaboration in the third market. Cooperation in the copper industry and the exploitation of ore resources and energy resources will also be developed.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES FINNISH DEFENSE FORCES CHIEF

LD151929 Warsaw PAP in English 1316 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 June--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received today commander-in-chief of the defence forces of Finland, General Lauri Johannes Sutel.

The meeting was attended by Minister of National Defence, General Wojciech Jaruzelski and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army and vice-minister of national defence, General Florian Siwicki.

PAP REPORTS ON CONTROL CHAMBER DELEGATION VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD151944 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 June, PAP--A delegation of the Polish Highest Control Chamber (NIK) led by its President Mieczyslaw Moczar stayed in Hungary at the invitation of that country's Central Commission of Control.

The delegation acquainted themselves with the activities of the Hungarian commission and of its local organ in Szolnok. Mieczyslaw Moczar, in turn, informed his Hungarian hosts about NIK's work.

At the end of the delegation's stay in Hungary, Mieczyslaw Moczar was received by Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party CC Secretary Ferenc Havasi and Hungarian Vice-Premier Janos Borbandi.

SCINTEIA CARRIES TEXT OF ROMANIA-MALI COMMUNIQUE ON BEYE VISIT

AU181145 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Joint Romania-Mali communeque on the 11-15 June visit to Romania by Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Mali]

[Text] At the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Mali, paid an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania between 11 and 15 June 1979.

During the visit the guest was received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Mali conducted official talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere of mutual trust. During the talks, the two ministers examined the development of bilateral relations and certain topical international issues of mutual interest.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive evolution of political relations and their common desire to act to expand and deepen these relations. Pointing out the opportunities for developing economic and technological cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Mali on mutually advantageous bases, the ministers also examined ways and means to carry out cooperation ventures in agriculture, agro-industrial construction, the construction materials industry, the textile industry, cadre training in these fields and health. They stressed the significance of economic cooperation for placing Romania-Mali relations on stable and lasting basis.

They also pointed out the ways and means for continuously increasing and diversifying trade exchanges, so that they should reflect, through their volume and structure, the present and long-term increased opportunities of the economies of the two countries.

The two ministers adopted a memorandum on measures aimed at attaining economic and technological cooperation ventures and developing Romania-Mali trade exchanges.

The two sides agreed that, to the extent that the economic cooperation ventures included in the memorandum will be implemented, the two countries should negotiate and sign an overall agreement on long-term economic and technological cooperation and should set up a joint governmental commission to coordinate Romania-Mali economic and technological cooperation and to advance proposals for expanding and diversifying bilateral economic relations.

During the exchange of views on the current international situation, the foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Mali examined issues concerning the peoples of Africa, Europe and all the world as well as actions to be taken at the international level in order to insure peace, security and cooperation, to halt the arms race and to adopt concrete disarmament measures, including the allocation of a part of the means saved through disarmament for the development of lagging countries. They spoke out for strengthening the solidarity and action unity of developing countries in solving these problems.

The two ministers reiterated their attachment to the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other countries, and mutual advantage and nonuse of force and the threat of force in interstate relations.

The ministers stressed that the struggle of peoples for independence, freedom and cooperation based on equality and equity among all nations is increasingly asserting itself in today's world. They reiterated the solidarity and political, diplomatic, moral and material support of their countries and peoples for the independence struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, under the leadership of the Patriotic Front and SWAPO, respectively the legitimate representatives of these peoples, and for the complete elimination of colonial domination, of racist practices and the apartheid policy.

Noting the perpetuation of certain states of conflict and confrontations in various geographical areas which endanger international peace and cooperation, the two ministers firmly spoke out for resolving differences between states through peaceful means alone, through negotiations between the parties directly involved.

The Romanian and Mali foreign ministers agreed that, proceeding from the identity and convergence of the viewpoints of the two countries on problems facing today's mankind, it is necessary to intensify cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Mali at the level of ministries of foreign affairs and other representatives, both at the bilateral level and at the United Nations, in the "Group of 77", in the nonaligned movement and other international forums.

The sides agreed that this cooperation should be expanded in view of the great international meetings that will take place in the coming period, namely, the UN conference on science and technology for development; the nonaligned conference in Havana; and the ordinary and special sessions of the UN General Assembly on the new international economic order.

During his visit to Romania, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Mali visited industrial and agricultural units as well as sociocultural objects and expressed admiration for the Romanian people's achievements in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

On behalf of his delegation and himself personally, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Mali expressed profound gratitude for, and heartfelt satisfaction with, the warm and friendly reception extended to them throughout their visit.

The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Mali invited the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania to pay an official visit to the Republic of Mali. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the exact date of the visit will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES QUEEN ELIZABETH II ON BIRTHDAY

AU161401 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0918 GMT 16 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/6/1979-- President Nicolae Ceausescu has sent a congratulatory telegram to Queen Elizabeth II on her birthday.

The telegram reads: Keeping keen memories of the state visit to Great Britain, I am convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between our two countries will keep developing and deepening, to the benefit of our two peoples, of peace and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

CARTER SENDS MESSAGE TO TITO ON 'INTERNATIONAL MATTERS'

LD191204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1116 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--U.S. President Jimmy Carter has sent a message to President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito. The message, which was presented today by Ambassador Eagleburger to Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, relates to the development of the most important international matters in the light of the meeting in Vienna and the signing of the SALT II agreement.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY DESAI-LED INDIAN DELEGATION

Desai 18 June Dinner Speech

BK191712 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1609 GMT 19 Jun 79 BK

['Text' of Prime Minister Morarji Desai's speech at dinner given in his honor in Belgrade on 18 June]

[Text] I am greatly touched by the warm sentiments which you have expressed in welcoming me and the rich tribute you have paid to my country. Although historically, culturally and geographically India is an old country, as an independent country ordering its own affairs it is young--only 32 years old. If we have during these years achieved something to deserve the kind words you have expressed, we have reason to consider ourselves fortunate indeed. I am very happy to be once again in the friendly nonaligned Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I am not a stranger to your land, my last visit to your beautiful country having taken place in 1960. It is nice to be back again among one's friends. Your hospitality and consideration for me and my entourage have, therefore, a value of their own.

Relations between our two countries have grown in strength and diversity over the last 3 decades. They have now acquired unique value for both of us. We are jointly committed to work for a peaceful world of nations living in harmony, a world free from conflict and tension and power block rivalries.

We are together engaged in promoting the collective self-reliance of the nonaligned and developing countries. In your distinguished president we have not only a venerable world figure, but also an inspiring leader whose views we greatly value. Marshall Tito, as a pioneer of the nonaligned movement, is respected as an elder statesman of the world.

The people of my country, as they emerged from bondage into freedom, reaffirmed their allegiance to the true spirit of India which is its unity in diversity, its tradition of tolerance and its unwavering commitment towards peace and cooperation and friendship with all. This was the spirit that animated our revered leader Mahatma Gandhi in our struggle for independence, and this remains our constant lodestar. It has also guided the shaping of our foreign policy, founded on the conviction that a stable peace can be assured only through peaceful coexistence and that real independence must justify itself through service to the world community and must be nourished through joint action with like-minded nations to create a new world order in which cooperation rather than conflict and mutual help rather than confrontation inspire the community of nations.

Ever since the early years after our independence we came to have admiration for your country and a sense of kinship with your people.

Yugoslavia has played its own new trial in asserting the indomitable will of people for independence as well as their determination to seek cooperation with others on the basis of equality. The brave partisans of Yugoslavia led by Marshall Tito waged what has now become an exemplary war of liberation. Your people defied and eventually frustrated the powerful military machine of fascist aggression. Again, with courage and faith in his unerring leadership, you chose your own independent path of socialist self-management and have achieved an impressive record of development and rising standards of living. It was also here in Belgrade 18 years ago that the leaders of nonaligned nations of that time--only 23 in number--met to proclaim that military alliances were not the prescription for national defence and that the division of the world into hostile power blocs was not conducive to international peace.

Even such a well-established friendship as exists between India and Yugoslavia needs to be enriched by continuous dialogue. We have met frequently to consult and exchange views and cooperated in international forums with a view to furthering the common goals and objectives we both pursue in international relations. Our talks today have demonstrated the depth of understanding prevailing between us. The spirit of mutual good will inspiring our two governments and peoples has permeated such diverse fields as commerce, industry, culture, science and technology. Constructive cooperation between us is expanding in ever-widening vistas to mutual advantage.

We are determined to consolidate and further develop these relations, including joint cooperation in other countries of the developing world, with a view to promoting national and collective self-reliance. Our ministers of commerce will be meeting here in a few days for the next session of the Indo-Yugoslav joint committee and will no doubt consider further ways in which we can give greater context to these relations.

We are living through momentous developments in the world, not all of which are encouraging. While on the one side, the world is reaping the benefits of modernisation, on the other it is facing the tensions and conflicts arising out of the failure to strike a balance between national interests and international obligations. The situation in West Asia will remain explosive until all occupied Arab territories are vacated and the Palestinians secure their national rights. In southern Africa, continuing conflict cannot be avoided if the rights of the majority continue to be flouted and cynically denied in Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa. The process of detente has slowed down and the goal of disarmament remains as distant as ever, notwithstanding the political impetus that the non-aligned countries were able to give at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly last year. Relaxation of tensions cannot be a mere function of the strategic equation between the great powers, but must embrace the whole world consisting of big and small powers, developed and developing countries and centres of affluence and poverty. What is needed is a message of hope to a tension-torn, apprehensive world.

The agreement on SALT II signed between President Carter and President Brezhnev is a significant step forward, but only a step, and other consequential steps will have to follow. Our objectives of world peace and universal security have to be achieved before the world tires of the effort or gets disillusioned by lack of progress. The agreement reached at Helsinki ushered in a new era of hope for stability and cooperative relationship in the European Continent. While something in that direction has been done, much still remains to be accomplished to make this cooperation truly meaningful. We have watched with close interest the efforts that your government is making towards that end in cooperation with the other countries of Europe.

Like Yugoslavia, India has been assiduous in its search for stable and equitable relations with the rest of the world and more particularly in our region.

The determined efforts that my government has been making during the last 2 years to create and maintain a climate of harmony and constructive cooperation in our neighborhood is well known and I am happy to see that it is appreciated. I think we can take some satisfaction at the success that has attended these efforts. But the whole region is crying for the widening of the area of fellow-felling and good neighbourliness.

Excellency, I referred a little while ago to some of the more disturbing stresses and strains in the world today. It is a matter for deep regret that they should have cast a shadow on the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Havana. Some simmering disputes have erupted into open conflicts. In other instances, acknowledged differences have been allowed to sharpen, resulting in the creation of an atmosphere of regrettable confrontation. The nonaligned movement must stand ready to assist and to conciliate when required. But it cannot and should not be turned into a forum of ventilation of bilateral disputes. The nonaligned movement should similarly seek a true consensus through converting itself into an arena of internecine conflict. [sentence as received]

In this grave hour the challenge facing the founder members of this great movement is precisely this: to clear the air of mistrust and hurtful controversy and to bring a healing touch so that all the nations encompassed within the movement can reaffirm the continuing validity of the principles on which it is founded. The essence of genuine nonalignment is independence of choice and of action free from any preordained constraints imposed by adherence to military bloc alliances or ideological factionalism. Nonalignment stands for democratic equality in a world characterised by a plurality of great power interests and influences.

The problems facing the nonaligned nations today do not invalidate the principles of non-alignment. If anything they bring out in sharper relief the need for genuine adherence to the principles accepted by all nonaligned nations, such as respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in each others' internal affairs. We are convinced that on , be adhering strictly to these principles will the necessary conditions be created for an effective resolution of current problems, whether they are in Southeast Asia, South Asia, Africa or elsewhere. An unambiguous and firm commitment to these principles by all will enable the nonaligned movement to preserve its strength and to become a more vital factor for promoting world peace and cooperation.

Vrhovec-Vajpayee Nonalignment Talks

LD192154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his Indian counterpart, Vajpayee, held talks this morning on the preparations for the sixth conference of nonaligned countries in Havana. In an intimate and cordial atmosphere the possibilities were examined for the best possible contribution to the content and outcome of the sixth conference of nonaligned countries with a view to strengthening the nonaligned movement and solving present-day international problems. It was noted that the very favorable results of the Coordinating Bureau meeting in Colombo are promoting the foundation and coordinating the directions of action for the success of the sixth summit of the nonaligned. The importance was stressed of the coordinated standpoints from Colombo on the independent and extrabloc role of the policy of nonalignment.

Also examined were questions concerning the further coordination of the recommendations for advancing democratic relations in the movement, the work of the Coordinating Bureau, and the realization of the broadest possible consensus through democratic forms of coordination of the member countries' standpoints.

The need was particularly underlined for the sixth conference of nonaligned countries, like all the summit meetings of the nonaligned to date, to promote international action by the nonaligned by means of new initiatives and to encourage proposals for the solving of the burning international problems as this is the prime mission of the nonaligned policy and movement. The constructive and dynamic action by nonaligned countries in the solving of important world affairs is at the same time an important factor in their unity. In this connection the activity of the nonaligned was examined in the sphere of the relaxation of tension in the world, the struggle for a new international economic order, the continued stepping-up of efforts toward the implementation of disarmament, the question of southern Africa, the Middle East, and so forth.

Both ministers concluded that they should remain in permanent and the closest possible contact and continue their working agreement for the preparations of the sixth conference of nonaligned countries in Havana, since the cooperation between the two countries, together with all the other nonaligned countries, is an important factor in the development of the policy of nonalignment and the movement's activity.

Delhi Radio on Desai-Djuranovic Talks

BK191326 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Jun 79 BK

[Text] India and Yugoslavia have agreed that no ideological considerations should be allowed to be introduced into the nonaligned movement to preserve its independent character. This agreement emerged at the end of a 2 and 1/2 hour round of talks between Mr Morarji Desai and Yugoslav Prime Minister Mr Veselin Djuranovic in Belgrade.

Mr Desai told Mr Djuranovic that he had already informed the Cuban envoy that he would be glad to attend the nonaligned summit in Havana provided no controversial issues are brought up there.

While the two prime ministers discussed the nonaligned movement in depth and major international issues, they also reviewed bilateral relations. They agreed that the forthcoming joint commission meeting, to be presided over by Commerce Minister Mohan Dharma, should take concrete measures to increase Indian-Yugoslav economic relations from the present low level of \$150 millions annually.

Giving his assessment of the situation in Southeast Asia, Mr Desai said India had condemned the Chinese move in Vietnam. He said India had also asked for withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Desai Belgrade TV Interview

LD192050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--India's Prime Minister Morarji Desai has given an interview to Nikola Vitorovic, editor of Belgrade Television, in which he said among other things that India has made considerable progress in the sphere of nuclear science but that it has not started to produce nuclear arms. "Whatever might happen, we will not have nuclear arms," Prime Minister Desai said.

Replying to questions about international problems, Morarji Desai expressed the view that "at this moment one of Asia's tasks is to create a real humane society and this means a world free from wars and conflicts."

The prime minister was asked, "Do you believe that there is a direct danger of war in Southeast Asia?" The Indian prime minister replied, "The situation is full of dangers but I hope that there will be no war."

"How do you see a world without arms?"

"The SALT II treaty has been realized after birth pangs which lasted nearly 7 years. This shows the difficulties which were on the way leading to this treaty. However, this treaty is only the first, very minor step leading to the ban on nuclear weapons and disarmament in general. This is, nevertheless, a first step and it should be followed by many more such steps. I believe that they will come about," Morarji Desai stated in connection with the newly signed U.S.-Soviet SALT II treaty.

Further on in the interview Prime Minister Desai spoke about conditions in the non-aligned movement and said: "The nonaligned movement is based on the firm foundations of the principle of equality between all peoples and the right of every people to have independence of action as long as it is not in conflict with any other people. The movement is also based on the desire to achieve the banning of wars and the establishment of peace in all of human society. There will always be factors which can lead to misunderstandings, but in my view the foundations of the movement are so firm that it will surmount all the obstacles so that the movement will become stronger every day and achieve its goal--to comprise all the countries, to see all the countries become nonaligned, friendly."

"I have already communicated to President Castro that if the movement is to continue along its road and grow stronger, it is necessary in the discussion to avoid all the controversial questions and adopt only unanimous decisions," said Morarji Desai. But there will be certain questions, such as Kampuchea or the Middle East as well as Egypt. How do you think these two very important questions can be resolved?" television editor Vitorovic asked and he received the following answer.

"I think that we will resolve them. I don't think that the demand to exclude Egypt from the nonaligned movement is correct. Perhaps there are justified objections with regard to Egypt but these can only be differences in views. But that has nothing in common with the nonaligned movement. Egypt has not violated a single condition of nonalignment and therefore there is no justification for it to be expelled from the nonaligned movement. Egypt was one of the leaders of the nonaligned movement, together with Yugoslavia and India."

In connection with the forthcoming talks with President Tito, Desai said, "I think that we understand one another well and that the result of the meeting will be one of complete understanding and that we will be able to do everything in order to consolidate the nonaligned movement in Havana."

Morarji Desai went on to express the hope that the result of the Yugoslav-Indian talks would be a considerable number of agreements so that the trade between our two countries might increase." "I am convinced that relevant steps will be taken at the meeting of the mixed committee which will be held soon, probably as early as next week," Desai said; and he finished by saying, "I think that India and Yugoslavia are becoming closer to one another each day and that our friendship has a firm basis."

Desai Reception for Hosts

LD200908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] This evening, India's Prime Minister Morarj Desai gave a reception for his hosts at the residence of the Indian ambassador in Belgrade. The reception, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Milos Minic, Mika Spiljak, Josip Vrhovec, Ivan Stambolic, Risto Dzunov, Branislav Ikonc, Nijaz Dizdarevic, Metod Rotar and many others.

Indian External Affairs Minister Vajpayee was one of the Indian officials at the reception.

Later in the evening, the Indian prime minister laid a wreath at the Monument to the Unknown Soldier on Avala.

The distinguished guest later planted a tree in the Park of Friendship in Novi Beograd and toured some sights and institutions of the capital.

At his residence in the Old Palace on Dedinje, India's prime minister received representatives of the diplomatic corps in Belgrade.

Visit to Ailing Djuranovic

LD191847 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai this afternoon visited Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, who is sick.

On that occasion the Indian prime minister said goodby to his host. The cordial farewell was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Indian minister for external affairs.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BULGARIA'S PENCHO KUBADINSKI

Resumption of Talks 19 June

LD192138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The talks between Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, and their associates were resumed today. Both sides presented very exhaustively and openly their attitudes and views on all issues concerning the development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations and cooperation as a whole. This morning Pencho Kubadinski toured Belgrade. In addition to visiting the new districts of the town he also visited the military museum on Kalemegdan and the Sava Congress Center.

Kurtovic Dinner for Kubadinski

AU192147 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 19 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, has given a dinner in honor of Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and president of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front. The Bulgarian guest is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

REPORTAGE ON STAMBOLIC-LED DELEGATION VISIT TO JAMAICA

Kingston Arrival

LD191340 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0908 GMT 18 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Kingston, June 18 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav state delegation, headed by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic, has arrived here on a four-day official visit to Jamaica. Further co-operation within the framework of the non-aligned movement and relations between Yugoslavia and Jamaica, with an emphasis on the expansion of economic co-operation, will be the basic topics at the talks between Stambolic and Yugoslav delegation members and Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley.

Patterson, Stambolic Dinner Toasts

LD191344 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0943 GMT 18 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Kingston, June 18 (TANJUG)--Non-alignment has never been static. It has always been dynamic and, therefore, had been able to attain its goals, said Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jamaica Percival J. Patterson at a dinner last night in honour of Presidency of Yugoslavia member Petar Stambolic who heads a Yugoslav Government delegation on a visit to Jamaica.

The non-aligned are the countries with different ideological and political systems, Patterson said. The principles, which we must observe, are common, and they include the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, hegemonism, and racism, he added. These basic principles are as current today as they were twenty years ago, said Patterson in his toast.

In replying to the toast, Petar Stambolic stressed the identity of Jamaica's and Yugoslavia's views. He said that both countries are struggling for democratic and equitable relations in a world in which all countries will be secured free and independent economic and national development, without outside interference. "Yugoslavia highly appreciates the active and creative role of Jamaica in the implementation of the goals of non-aligned policy on the international scene," said Stambolic.

TANJUG on Talks

LD191354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0921 GMT 19 Jun 79 ID

["Pool" item]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 19 (TANJUG)--The basic topics of the Yugoslav-Jamaican talks held here were bilateral relations, cooperation between the two countries in the struggle for the new international economic order and cooperation of non-aligned countries. Particular emphasis was placed on the need to intensify political consultations on economic problems and questions related to the new international economic order.

The talks were held between Presidency of Yugoslavia member Peter Stambolic and Jamaica Deputy Prime Minister Percival Patterson and Governor-General Florizel Glasspole.

Within the examination of bilateral cooperation, the two sides agreed to extend the 1974 agreement on scientific-technical cooperation and to begin drawing up concrete programmes so as to expand cooperation.

Patterson informed Stambolic about the Jamaican Government's decision to become a member of the International Centre for the Management of Publicly Owned Enterprises in Developing Countries, headquartered in Ljubljana, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia.

ENVOY ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT SESSION 18 JUNE

LD191658 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0909 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 19 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia asks that, regardless of the big powers' bilateral negotiations, the U.N. disarmament committee immediately start multilateral negotiations on various disarmament questions, above all on an all-encompassing ban on nuclear tests and a ban on chemical weapons, Marko Vrhunec, the Yugoslav ambassador and chief Yugoslav delegate, told the committee (?in) session (?here) last night.

This initiative is in line with the political actions and decisions by the nonaligned countries which are in favor of stepping up disarmament negotiations for the purpose of strengthening the process of international tension-easing (detente) and of strengthening international cooperation in development, a thing blocked to all practical purposes now through huge armament outlays.

Explaining his proposal, chief delegate Vrhunec said that the U.N. disarmament committee is the only multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament.

SAWPY FOREIGN SECTION HOLDS SESSION, KURTOVIC SPEAKS

LD192147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the Section for International Cooperation and Relations with Foreign Countries of the SAWPY Federal Conference was held in Belgrade today chaired by Aleksandar Bakocevic. Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, spoke about the visits paid by SAWPY delegations headed by him to a number of Latin American countries and to the People's Republic of Hungary.

The SAWPY Delegation to Mexico, Venezuela and Panama had numerous contacts and held extensive talks with these countries' democratic and progressive parties, during which great interest was expressed in Yugoslavia and its independent, nonaligned policy and socialist self-managing development. Endorsing the report on the visit to these countries, the section noted the existence of mutual readiness and of possibilities for a qualitative promotion of cooperation between SAWPY and Latin American parties and movements.

In this connection the section is to prepare a program of intensification of a broader range of extensive contacts.

It was also noted that the visit to the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front was the result of friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the two organizations, and that it demonstrated the existence, within the framework of the relations developed as a whole between the SPFY and the People's Republic of Hungary, of great possibilities for further intensification of cooperation between the Patriotic Front and SAWPY.

The session also considered the draft platform for the sixth conference of nonaligned countries. It was noted during the discussion that full support was expressed in the organizations of the Socialist Alliance for our country's attitudes and activities concerning the preparations for the conference in Havana.

Particular stress was laid on the importance of the efforts aimed at preserving and strengthening the movement's fundamental principles and orientation and its independent and nonbloc nature and at consolidating the nonaligned movement's unity, solidarity and action capability. It was decided at the session that the organizations of the Socialist Alliance should develop a broad political action during the preparations for the summit and in connection with keeping working people and citizens informed about nonaligned countries' activities.

The Socialist Alliance is to pay particular attention to the further successful promotion of cooperation with nonaligned countries' parties and movements, thus contributing to the development of comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and nonaligned countries.

The section endorsed the report submitted by a SAWPY delegation which took part, with the status of observer, in the work of the third conference of the progressive socialist parties of the Mediterranean in Athens. It was noted that the conference gave expression to the Mediterranean progressive and democratic forces' orientation toward the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and of cooperation based on equality and toward the consolidation of the policy of independence and nonalignment in the Mediterranean region, which would insure free and secure development without foreign interference and pressures. To this end the Socialist Alliance is to continue to intensify contacts and cooperation with the progressive and democratic parties and movements of the Mediterranean.

VESELIN DJURANOVIC TO BE TREATED FOR SCIATICA

LD191440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On doctors' recommendation and due to acute sciatica troubles, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, will spend some time being treated from today onward.

From the office of the president of the Federal Executive Council.

SAWPY PREPARES TO MOVE TOWARD COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

LD191402 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 18 (TANJUG)--Preparations are underway in the Socialist Alliance, Yugoslavia's nation-wide mass political organization, to pass to a collective way of activity, leadership and decision-making by this year's end. The system of collective work is to be set up in the Socialist Alliance's federal and republican bodies in the way it has already been done at Yugoslavia's topmost forums, such as the Presidency of Yugoslavia, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia or the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia.

On the basis of discussions so far it may be concluded that from now on the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance will elect its president with a one-year-term and each time from a different Yugoslav republic or province, according to an established order.

Collective leadership will contribute to bringing up new cadres, especially from among workers [words indistinct] production, youths and women, Kolj Siroka, vice-president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance, said today. This is also one of ways for preventing careerism, Siroka said, emphasizing that one should not fear those who were in politics as their profession for years. They will be treated as people who have earned great experience and who are enabled to do such jobs, he added.